HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 170— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 20 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
23 July	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIAx	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
* 6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
27 „	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 „	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
12 „	NARKUNDA x ..		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,588
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,659
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10.602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA ..		20,837

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only
$ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.
First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
29th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits China & Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	MACEDONIA ..	At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
10th July	KHANDALLA..	East & South Africa
20th „	BABALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
22nd „	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers, ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	22 July	2 Aug.
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 „	12 „
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6559	31 „	13 Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports,
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD
THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.
Prepared after 43 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price: Rs.12-0 Net.
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
RIPON ESS STREET . . BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundor	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundor	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., or outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SHIV DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES
A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL
E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES
of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents. BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,132
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Amrutanjan
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—
Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....

INSURANCE

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.
In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a
Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044
enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.
LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY.
REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK
TELEPHONE: 25831.
The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.
The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.
Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.
The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed answers to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Required a registered MEDICAL PRACTITIONER, with a knowledge of public health and photography to prepare magic lantern slides and to give popular lectures on public health. Payment will be made according to the number of slides prepared and lectures given. Applications to be sent on the Forms which will on request be supplied at the Office of the undersigned. J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D., D.P.H., Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association. Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, Bombay.
A 29026.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY. Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
C 29035

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND WHIPPET, the leader of light car values. Five-Seater Tourer, Sedan and Roadster models in stock. Overland and Willys-Knight Spare Parts for all models G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road; Workshops and Service Station, Sassoon Dock, Colaba.
JA 29024

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Just the thing for the hot weather. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills and will stand up to any amount of hard wear.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14|- each or 3 for Rs. 8|8|-

Shorts from Rs. 3|6|- each or 3 for Rs. 10|-|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

Kakomi Twills are in great demand throughout India and have yet to be equalled for quality, appearance and wear. Ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas &c.,

From Rs. -8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. |11|6 per yard Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

HOUSEHOLD SWABS.

These Swabs will be found just the thing for every cleaning purpose. They wash well and are strong and durable.

One dozen for Rs. 2|3|-

Five dozen for Rs. 10|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26 "x 22".

Stout and strong, Red or Blue bordered Doosoti Dusters, wonderful value. One dozen delivered to your address for Rs. 3|4|-

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TURKISH TOWELS.

After years of rough treatment Kakomi Turkish Towels still retain that soft downy texture and even the Dhobi cannot wear them out. Have you tried them?

Prices from Rs. 14|8|- to Rs. 40|- per doz.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

PYJAMAS.

You will find Kakomi Longcloth and Twill Pyjamas really excellent, they wash and wear well.

Prices Rs. 4|12|- per suit, Rs. 14|- for 3 suits.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Kakomi Twills, Drills, Longcloth, Calicoes, Doosoti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towels, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries etc. The finest in India. Write for free illustrated Catalogue.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.

How artistic! What a delightful colour Scheme!! Every one admires the additional decorative effect of Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosotis. There are 38 artistic shades to choose from. Write today for samples.

Prices from Rs. -|9|3 to Rs. -|13|- per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.

A snowy white table cloth! how inviting it looks. It is Kakomi of course, washed dozens of times but still looks new.

Prices from Rs. 1|3|- to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

BED SHEETS.

DHOBIES soon ruin ordinary Bed Sheets, but Kakomi Bed Sheets are not at all ordinary. See how they wash and wear—there is nothing to equal them'

Prices from Rs. -|12|6 to Rs. 1|4|6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

FOR SALE—One STEINWAY & SONS' ELECTRIC PIANOLA with 45 selected rolls of music. A rare opportunity for Maharajas and Princes. Invaluable to Hotels, Clubs and Cinemas. For further particulars apply to Box No. 2007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N TR351

FOR SALE.

1 Set of Horse and Carriage in good condition with Arabic horse old 6 years. Apply Box No. 2006, R 347 "Bombay Chronicle."

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

7 LBS. English Rosy PEACHES, nectarines or Plums Rs. 8/, 5 lbs. seedless GRAPES Rs. 6/8/, Sample box 8 dry fruits 8 lbs net Rs. 7/8/, German scientific packing. Extra fine quality guaranteed Delivery free. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta, Teleg. "Peach."
F 346

ROSE GRAFTS, 500 varieties, British and Continental including recent introduction of all shades of colour, beautifully scented, healthy and true to name; sent well-packed all over India and Burma. Illustrated Price List from JARDIN DES FLEURS, P.O. Mihijam, Santhal Pergs. E.I.Ry.
F R353

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1927, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1927.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. A. J. Raymond and Ambalal Sarabhai as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the Press will be closed from the 21st day of July, 1927, to the 4th day of August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1927.

N.B.:—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 8th day of August, 1927, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th day of July, 1927, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
29038

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July 1927 at 4-5 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1927.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. A. J. Raymond and Ambalal Sarabhai as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors, for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the Press will be closed from the 21st day of July, 1927, to the 4th day of August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 8th day of August, 1927, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th day of July 1927, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
29037

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN 1934-37.

Issued at Rs. 94 As. 8 and repayable at par not earlier than 1934 and not later than 1937.

In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal) of 6 per cent Five Year Bonds 1927, and 5½ Per cent War Bonds 1928 Tenderers will get Rs. 100 of the new loan plus Rs. 6 As. 4 and Rs. 12 respectively as Cash Bonus. Interest will also be paid on the 1927 and 1928 Bonds tendered from the last payment upto the 31st July, 1927, at the rate of 6 per cent and 5½ per cent respectively.

The loan will be open for subscriptions in the form of 1927 and 1928 Bonds from the 18th July, 1927, and in the form of CASH from the 20th July, 1927.

The Loan will be CLOSED to subscriptions in the form of 1927 BONDS and CASH as soon as the total subscriptions in these two forms amount to Rs. 24 crores approximately. If more than Rs. 24 crores is subscribed in cash and in the form of 1927 BONDS before the evening of the 20th July, a partial allotment will be made to subscribers in cash.

1928 Bonds will be accepted WITHOUT LIMIT of amount till the 30th July, 1927.

Applications for the above may be made at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or at the Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or the Dy. Controllers of the Currency, Bombay and Northern India (New Delhi), or of the Accountants General, Madras or Burma, or at any Government Treasury. Full details of the terms are given in the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. F 13 (x) F/27 dated the 5th July, 1927 copies of which are available at any of the above-mentioned places.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1927, at 4-10 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1927.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Messrs. A. J. Raymond and Ambalal Sarabhai as Directors.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company, as notified in the Press, will be closed from the 21st day of July, 1927, to the 4th day of August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1927.

N.B.:—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after the 8th day of August, 1927, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th day of July 1927, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
29036

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that KANJI MOTILAL, Upholstry-maker has severed all his connection from the French Cabinet Works from 16-7-27.
Dated 16-7-27.

W. W. JAYAKAR,
Proprietor,
French Cabinet Works.
R350

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of a Deputy Head and an Assistant in the Electrical Engineering Department on a salary of Rs. 350-50-550 and Rs. 100-10-150 respectively.

Duties.—The Dy. Head responsible under the Head of the Department for the conduct of the Department of Electrical Eng. and Physics and to devote about 6 hours per day to the instruction of students at lectures and workshop or laboratory practice. The Assistant will have to assist the senior staff in Workshop practice and to lecture to the 1st or 2nd session students.

The selected candidates will be on probation for the first 6 months from the date of their appointments, after which they will be confirmed if their work is satisfactory and will be guided by the rules for the Provident Fund of the Institute after their confirmation.

Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.

A. J. TURNER.
Principal and Secretary.
29034

TENDERS.

BELLASIS TERMINAL ARRANGEMENTS

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase, demolition and removal of materials of structures No. 12, 13 and 14 on a portion of the land acquired for Long Distance Terminal at Bellasis Road.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Construction, Church Gate up to 12 noon on 30th July 1927.

The successful tenderer for each structure will be required to deposit the amount tendered immediately and will be required to complete demolishment (walls dismantled to 6 inches below formation) and remove the materials by 30th September 1927.

Site plans can be seen in the office of the Superintending Engineer, Construction, Church Gate and the buildings can be inspected by appointment.

The Agent, B. B. and C.I. Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON.
Agent.
29018

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supplying and spreading of COAL CLINKERS in the yard of Bandra Slaughter House, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 28th July, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. Tenderers are requested to invariably specify the names of all partners of the contracting firm.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1/- per each copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 19th July, 1927.
29039

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1688 of 1926.

KHETAJI UMEDJI & COMPANY a firm Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1.) ABDULHUSSEIN MULLA ALIBHAI and (2.) AMTUBAI, daughter of Gulamali Nathubhai and widow of Mulla Alibhai Hassanalli, the Executor and Executrix respectively appointed under the Will of Esmailji Sulemanji deceased. Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 7th day of July, 1927, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs all the right, title and interest of the Defendants abovenamed in the following property;

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-four square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1315, 1317, 1315, 1317, New Nos. 8479-8480, Old Survey Nos. 1141,1141 and New Survey Nos. 4464-4465 and Cadastral Survey No. 4267, Bhuleswar Division (but in the City Survey Register there is mentioned to be 163 square yards) assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6890, Street No. 207-209 and 211 and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Dhaboo Street, on or towards the North by the property of Esmail Beg Mahomed and on or towards the South by other property belonging to the estate of the late Abdulla Ibrahimji.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 15th day of August, 1927, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1927.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA,
Ag. Assistant Commissioner.
29033

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
or TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
9, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raja Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari, (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji E. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	San Francisco
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonosaki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sydney
Changchun	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Darien	Newchwang	Tokyo
Fengtien	New York	Tsinan
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tsingtan
Hankow	Osaka	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	
Hongkong	Rangoon	
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 3.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,99,70,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,99,80,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,90,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

8 Reels
Adapted from Jeffrey Farnol's Most Famous Novel
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME : 6-15, 8-15, 10 P.M
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL Opera House

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s
NEW MYTHOLOGICAL FILM
"Nal Damayanti"
(in 8 Reels)
This Mythological Film of the thrilling Scenes is being screened at the
NOVELTY CINEMA
GRANT ROAD, Tram Terminus.
Fail not to see this masterly work showing mythological stories of great adventures which are most thrilling.
Apply for booking to ;—
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,,
BALAJI HOUSE,
Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Sat. and Sun. at 3-30 P.M.
TO-NIGHT : : : THIS WEEK
"THE GIANT OF THE MOUNTAINS"
Featuring
MACISTE
The eternal snows and the fearful abysses make the passage difficult and dangerous, which make this film highly interesting, bringing it to a satisfactory close.

Owing to Repeated Demand from the Public
IMPERIAL CINEMA
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S
Super Social Production
The Educated Wife
FEATURING
Miss GOHAR, RAJA SANDO, and other Well-Known Stars.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS :4-45, 7,9-15, & 11-30 P.M.
Extra Show on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 2-30 P.M.
Coming from Next Saturday the 23rd July 1927
— LAILA MAJNU —

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
United Pictures Syndicate's Picture
A FAIR WARRIOR.
Daily: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-3 P.M.

THE WEATHER

BAY MONSOON REVIVES OVER BURMA

SIMLA, July 19.

Bay monsoon has revived over Burma and the depression off the Orissa coast persists, but has not developed further since yesterday. The Arabian Sea current has again penetrates into Baluchistan but is weak over the rest of its field of activity. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, the Punjab Hills, Konkan and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces East, Kumaon, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India east India and decrease in Baluchistan, Coorg, Malabar, Madras coast north.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, United Provinces, West Hyderabad, South Madras southeast.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch, Tounga one, Akyab, Shillong three quarters, Tavoy one, Amherst one and half, Rangoon two, Bassein one and half, Darjeeling a half, Gaya, Dehra Dun, Jhansi one, Dalhousie half, Hernai one and half, Kalat three quarters, Karachi quarter, Kotah Dwarka a half, Ahmedabad one and half, Saugor, Mercara two, Mangalore, Calicut three, Gopalpura a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Burma and northwest India and decrease in Baluchistan. —A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

19th July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period 1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	in Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0.41	44.55	34 44	31 66
Fort	0.55	50.23	37 21	42 41
J. J. Hospital ..	0.63	41.43	35 25	38 14

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Tuesday, the 19th of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	0.33	0.63	+0.15
Multan ..	..	1.55	—9.04
Rawalpindi ..	0.05	2.82	—3.59
Lahore ..	..	3.06	—1.89
Hissar ..	..	3.44	—0.33
Ambala ..	..	11.46	+3.12
Delhi ..	..	6.52	—1.81
Agra ..	..	5.33	—2.95
Mainpuri ..	0.01	9.75	+2.25
Jhansi ..	1.05	13.85	+2.39
Cawnpore ..	0.43	13.22	+4.05
Allahabad ..	0.14	13.31	+2.03
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—0.75
Karachi ..	0.24	2.32	—0.21
Bikaner ..	0.33	2.01	—1.35
Ajmer ..	..	1.63	—5.06
Jaipur ..	0.35	2.56	—4.82
Kotah ..	0.42	3 71	—5.82
Mount Abu ..	0.39	14.76	—2 49
Bhuj ..	0.05	5.79	+0.20
Dwarka ..	0.50	6.37	—0.36
Do. 18th ..	0.06	5.87	—0.76
Veraval ..	0 04	7.17	—0.50
Rajkot ..	0.17	12.17	+1.10
Bhavnagar Para...	0.16	6.76	—1.03
Surat ..	0.10	18.11	—0.66
Ahmedabad ..	1.37	16.78	+5.67
Deesa ..	0.07	5.89	—1.57
Neemuch ..	..	3.87	—5.59
Indore ..	0.03	8.08	—3.76
Jubbulpore ..	0.36	13.23	—4.47
Saugor ..	1.90	14.42	—0.80
Hoshangabad ..	..		
Khandwa ..	..	23.45	+9 89
Akola ..	..	12.78	+1.41
Amraoti ..	..	23.23	+10.96
Nagpur ..	..	26.16	+8.38
Chanda ..	0.14	33.50	+15.35
Raipur ..	..	18.36	+1.23
Bombay ..	0.41	44.55	+8.99
Ratnagiri ..	0.31	42.96	—7.43
Marmagoa ..	..	40.37	—9.15
Karwar ..	0.06	61.01	+1.63
Malegaon ..	..	9.34	+2.05
Ahmednagar ..	0.02	3.04	+1.84
Poona ..	..	8.48	—0.52
Sholapur ..	..	7.01	—0.40
Bijapur ..			
Do. 18th ..	..	3.89	—0.73
Belgaum ..	0.03	16.08	—1.66
Aurangabad ..	0.03	16.54	+7.48
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0 32	15 00	+3.66
Hyderabad ..	0.07	10.82	+2.44
Manglore ..	1.04	76.72	+45.20
Calicut ..	3.10	60.82	+8.07
Cochin ..	0.04	44.50	+1.58
Trivandrum ..	..	18.73	+0.53
Coimbatore ..	..	10.57	—0.91
Masulipatam ..	0.31	10.98	+2.40
Bellary ..	..	4.21	+1.32
Cuddapah ..	0.05	7.45	+2.08
Madras ..	..	4.69	+0.55
Bangalore ..	..	5.43	+0.01
Coimbatore ..	..	2.32	—0.14
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.70
Negapatam ..	..	2.13	—0.25

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 19TH JULY, 1927.

Summary of Observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the southwest of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Ambala and lower at Hissar and Rawalpindi; the minimum was above normal at Lahore only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 1.05 in. of rain, Cawnpore 0.43 in. and Allahabad 0.14 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Jhansi. Temperature was locally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0.24 in. of rain, Bikaner 0.33 in., Jaipur 0.35 in., Kotah 0.42 in. and Mount Abu 0.39 in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Humidity is in excess at Kotah. Temperature was considerably below normal in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dwarka has had 0.50 in. of rain, Rajkot 0.17 in. Bhavnagar-Para 0.16 in. Surat 0.10 in. and Ahmedabad 1.37 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in north Gujarat. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Indore and lower at Bhavnagar-Para and Deesa; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.— Jubbulpore reports 0.36 in. of rain, Saugor 1.90 in. and Chanda 0.14 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the north of the province and in defect in the central parts. Temperature was below normal at Saugor and almost as usual at other stations.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.41 in. of rain and Ratnagiri 0.31 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 82.9 deg. (2 deg. below normal) and the lowest 77.4 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.32 in of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and himidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual except at Sholapur where the maximum alone was above normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened in the Peninsula, but has been generally active in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the north Konkan and north Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, Sind, Kathiawad, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already, mentioned, are 1.04 in. at Mangalore, 8.10 in. at Calicut and 0.31 in. at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—No important change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 18.

Bar Gold; Fine, per oz. £4/4/11.1/4
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-7/2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 18.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3.5/8 p. c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 3.1/2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5.1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 18.

T T Berlin on London	20.44
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12
T T, Brussels on London	34.92
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	89.4T
T T Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London Prague	163.80

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 18.

Barletta Russo. per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers July/Aug 53 3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Value Jul/Aug 53/9
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Sellers Jul/Aug 54/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment Sellers Jul/Aug 54/6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 18.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Sellers Jul/Aug £8/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Sellers Jul/Aug £16/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Quoted Jul/Aug £18/17/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 18.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers Jul/Aug 32/
Delivery Paid Sept/Dec 32/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£19-7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£115-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9.7/8
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86-1/2
Conversion Loan	£76.1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent.	£1 1.3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	£57-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£60-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£70-1/4
Consols	£54.5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93.1/4

LONDON METALS.

London, July 18.

Copper, English Best Selected	£58.5/8
Copper Braziers	£ 69-1/2
Yellow, Metal	£63
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£24-1/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14.1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£288-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 18.

Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot	1/4.7/8
Smoked sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb& Spot	1/5
Pale Crepe, Lb. Spot	1/4-7/8
Pale Crepe, Lb. Spot	1/5

LINSEED.

London, July 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Jul/Aug £18/5/0
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £18/7/6
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment Sellers Jul/Aug £16/2/6
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Sellers Jul/Aug £18/15/0

FUTURE OF TATA STEEL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The outcry against the publication of a passimistic forecast by the agents of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, shows that the shareholders are at last disillusioned. The blame for misleading them so long if it can be laid on some persons amongst agents and directors, it can with equal emphasis be laid on some of the leading share-brokers. Last year I supported Sir Cowasji Jahangiriji when he sounded a note of warning. It is a matter of great regret that very few amongst leading shareholders and share-brokers have taken any intelligent interest in the proceedings of the Tariff Board inquiries and read the representations of the Company and the Board's reports, as also the debates in the Assembly. If they had done this, the true position of the Company would have been known to them long ago. In the absence of such an interest on their part and in absence of the force of their intelligent opinion behind them the Directors had to accept the terms of protection as recommended by the Board and embodied by Government in the Bill. The Company in its last representation had asked for the continuance of the present bounty of Rs. 20 per ton on rails, but this was disallowed and the Company had now to make a contract for 7 years for the sale of their rails to railway companies who got a benefit of at least Rs. 15 per ton as compared with the price of British rails. The Company asked for a fair selling price of Rs. 155 which was brought down to about Rs. 130. The surplus overworks cost to meet overhead charges and profit, is reduced from Rs. 241 thousands to Rs. 194 thousands. This amount is an average one for seven years and would necessarily be found to be too low for the first two or three years. Besides, the Tariff Board's recommendation were based on certain assumptions of "programme of development, expected output and the economics effected." The Directors accepted the Board's findings without a protest. The Board rebuked them for imputing bad faith to certain Railway Companies in the matter of purchase of rails and the unsuitable designs of railway bridges and other structures and the Company withdrew the charges. The Government Bill reduced duties on rails, abolished bounty and put less duties on British Steel and the Company accepted these cuts and supported Government proposals, although they knew they gave very inadequate protection. The other scheme of protection by a combination of duties and bounties advocated by iron merchants before the Tariff Board and the Select Commitee and advocated by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the Assembly and supported by the Swaraj Party and the national party was opposed py Government and the Company's Directors supported Government. Had the influential shareholders asserted themselves at the time and asked the Directors to press for adequate protection, they would not have had to face the present gloomy prospect. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta stated in the Assembly as follows:—

"The effect of the bill will be simply to keep the industry above water; the result will be that during the next 7 years, Tatas will merely survive. The Bill and the Tariff Board take sufficient care to see that the protection they give will not be generous enough to induce other people to invest their monies and thereby increase the output of steel in this country so as to make India self-contained. Moreover, for four years, so far as I can see, the Bill will not enable the Tata industry to earn the dividend which the Board promises the average output of 500,000 tons which has been assumed by the Board will not be forthcoming for four years; the average assumed works cost per ton will also not materialise for the first four years".

Thus the warning was sounded five months ago in the Assembly and the present statement of the Agents need not cause unnecessary anxiety. After two years the Company will earn better and prospects will surely be better. Let the shareholders not be unnecessarily depressed. Better times are ahead and the Company's future is bright. If however the shareholders now find that the protection is inadequate, let them press the Company to apply to Government for bounty, which can be easily be paid out of the surplus of three crores already accumulated by Government out of excessive duty collected. Government are likely to get a surplus of a crore every year as was pointed out by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his minute of dissent on the Select Committee's report and the bounty necessary can easily be paid. Let the shareholders appoint a committee which may review the whole position and recommend proper steps to get adequate protection. Yours etc. G. B. Trivedi.

Bombay, 18th July.

(II)

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Owing to the severe fall in the prices of Tata Iron & Steel Company's ordinary and deferred shares, various statements are appearing in your columns. The fall appears to me a natural one as with the issuance of the Tariff Board's report prices of these shares had similarly suffered. In speculative enthusiasm, hopes of dividends were entertained and prices of the shares were again ruling firm.

The figures of profits published in the press being a little away from the fact, Messrs. Tata & Sons thought it better to publish the correct figures which I believe is absolutely in order.

The only objectionable part which is widely criticised is about the prospective position of the Tata Iron & Steel Company in which the Agents believe that there are no chances of dividends on the ordinary and deferred shares in the coming two or three years. I do not understand why this portion is criticised. It is nothing more than the truth that the bounty amount is not to be paid to the concern which everybody knew. Thus there is no forecasting or no manipulation of the prospective condition. Does it not become evident from this that owing to the sensational decline, the whole position is looked upon as a suspicious one? If the prices of Ordinary and Deferred Shares would have gone up, was there room for such enthusiasm among the holders of these shares?

Under such a state of affairs I think the Agents will try their way to have at an early date the Annual Meeting and give a fair chance to clear up the situation as any delay in holding the meeting will add to the doubts and suspicion which are eristing. Yours etc. M. P. Amin.

Bombay, 18th July.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, July 18.	
October	18.20	—.30
December	18.46	—.29
January	18.55	—.31
March	18.68	—.34
May	18.90	—.30
Middling Spot	18.05	—.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, July 15.	
July	17.62	—.33
October	18.02	—.28
Middling Spot	17.70	

NEW YORK.

New York .0.30 a.m. (As known on Liverpool at closing time).

July	17.67
Oct.	18.10
Jan	18.44
New York. Noon Call.	
July	17.73
October	18.15
January	18.48
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	17.57
October	17.97
January	18.27

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 18.	
July	9.42	—.23
August	9.46	—.23
September	9.56	—.22
October	9.61	—.21
November	9.64	—.21
December	9.70	—.20
January	9.76	—.21
February	9.78	—.21
March	9.82	—.20
April	9.84	—.20
May	9.87	—.21
June	9.88	—.21
July	9.89	—.21
Middling Spot	9.70	—.13

SALES.

	Liverpool, July 18.
	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	1,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 18.	
Scinde, Good	7.85	—.10
Scinde, Fully Good	8.05	—.10
Scinde, Fine	8.25	—.10
Bengal, Good	7.85	—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.05	—.10
Oomra, Good	8.25	—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.50	—.10
Oomra, Fine	8.75	—.10
Broach, Good	8.30	—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.60	—.10
Broach, Fine	8.90	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 18.	
July	19.69	+.24
August	19.69	+.24
September	19.72	+.21
October	19.89	+.19
November	19.74	+.19
December	19.69	+.19
January	19.63	+.18
February	19.61	+.19
March	19.58	+.19
April	19.58	+.19
May	19.58	+.19
June	19.58	+.19
July	19.58	+.19
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.40	—.15

LONDON SILVER

London, July 18.

Silver.—Market quiet.	
Spot	26
Forward	26

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
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(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
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General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Heavy Long Liquidation followed by short covering and Wallstreet Buying. Futures 29 to 34 points lower.

LOCAL:—Continued Liquidation followed by Short Covering. Better Liverpool. Closed rather firm.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y. October Highest 18.29 (2.31 p.m.). Lowest 18.09 (10.51 a.m.).

Heavy long liquidation early in the Session; market improved later on local short covering and Wall Street buying.

Liverpool.—Light rains Eastern belt. Slightly Warmer. Heavy general selling Miss Giles estimate condition 75 per cent.:

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool.

Some realising.—Weather favourable.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Recent buying entirely speculative, our crop reports fairly good."

(2) "Heavy long liquidation."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 18th inst. as under.—

"With improving weather, further reaction possible."

Messrs. Dreman and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th inst. (5.40 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Heavy selling by longs, but South shows no signs of pressing sales; steady trade buying continues."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th inst. from their New York friends:—

Recent strength due to rains in Western belt with increased weevil infestation. Think present condition well above last year's present tiem, but contracts scarce and sentiment bullish."

Messrs. Vurdhman & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Gruning & Co. dated 18th inst.

"Decline owing to bulls realising to secure profits market seems to be working for a reaction crop accounts are more favourable prevailing opinion is that much of the recent buying has been on speculation and bulls may scramble to get out."

The following cable received from Liverpool dated 18th inst. states:—

"Think the advance has been too rapid, consider reaction natural."

AMERICAN:

Weaker advices from Liverpool, caused heavy liquidation and prices declined 41 points during the first hour on the New York Cotton Exchange. Mostly the selling was on a reaction theory and in the later trading prices improved few points on local short covering and Wallstreet buying. The market closed at a decline of 29 to 34 points. Spot cotton prices declined 25 points to 88.05c.

The New Orleans futures market closed quiet at a decline of .... points. Spot Cotton prices declined 25 points to 17.70c.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy and declined throughout the day on heavy general selling. The close was weak at a decline of 20 to 23 points. Middling American declined 13 points to 9.70d. p lb. with spot sales of 10,000 bales.

The Empire Cotton options declined 26 to 24 points while Egyptian Contracts improved 18 to 19 points.

Yesterday's decline in the prices of American cotton was mostly reactionary as at the decline there was fresh support by Wallstreet operators. However, the feeling against cotton is increasing, and if weather continues favourable lower prices are expected in some private cables.

There is no fresh development about the crop prospects, which according to private cables continue favourable. Light rains are reported from small ares, but elsewhere weather continues slightly warm. Miss Giles estimates the condition of the growing crop at 75 per cent. against 75 per cent. on the 20th June last. Thus it can be seen that the expected damage on excessive rains and increased bollweevil complaints has not come into being and we believe condition to-day is decidedly better than last year at this time. So far the South does not show signs of pressing sales and with moderate trade support, the general sentiment still continues on account of scarcity of sellers. While we believe present prices are high enough for the time being the market entirely depends on weather reports as there are many punctured spots.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, July 19.

Following a fall of 29 to 34 points in New York futures, the local market opened at 1 p.m. at Rs. 362 and declined to Rs. 358/8 on general liquidation The decline was arrested by jobbers buying on better Liverpool cables. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach				
Jan/Aug	347	347	343/8	346
Apl/May	362	362	358/8	361
Oomra				
July	340	340	338/8	340
Dec/Jan	344/8	344/8	343	345
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	312	312	311	311

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 19.

Liverpool opened 7 points higher and improved 10 points. The forward market ruled very steady on continued enquiry and closed rather firm.—

Broach				
July/Aug	347	348/8	346	348
Apl/May	362	363/8	361	363
Oomra				
July	342	343	342	343
Dec/Jan	347	347/8	346	347/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	313	314/8	313	314/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 19.

Sampin closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
July	226.30—.1.30
October	234.10—.2.40
January	238.50—.1.00

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 19.

Bengal				313
Broach				361
Broach				346
Oomra				346
Oomra				340
Bengal	332	326	319	311
S./P.	328	322	315	307
Rajputana	332	326	319	311
Broach	361	357	351	346
S./D.	368	364	358	352
P./A.	371	364	357	351
K./V.	361	358	353	348
Dholera	355	352	347	342

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c/o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

Kalajin	361	357	352	347
Surat	421	417	413	
Navsari	431	427	423	
Oomra No. 3.				
354	350	346	340	
C. P. No. 1				
366	362	358	352	
C. P. No. 2				
360	356	352	346	
Khandesh				
350	346	342	336	
Muthia				
347	343	339	333	
Comptah		382	378	378

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 19.

100	Currimbhai Mill	Africa	548
100	Do.	Bhilwara	317
100	Volkart Bros.	Broach	358
100	Do.	Nanded	354
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Jalna	348
100	Do.	Karanja	347
200	Toyomankwa	Bengal	325

DAILY COTTON STATISTIC.

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 19
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed 2 Days Bales.	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	3,13,645	2,90,797
Central India 229	3,02,786	3,74,526
Barsi and Nagar	2,01,767	2,22,179
Hyderabad-Gaorani	68,809	74,040
Berar	5,68,850	4,74,290
Central Provinces 36	2,27,778	2,45,732
Total Oomras.. 229	16,83,435	16,81,564
Dholera 119	2,02,617	2,79,539
N.W. Provinces ..	58124	129648
Rajputana .. 253	58,488	1,10,324
Sind-Punjab .. 319	1,16,464	2,93,397
Broach	2,37,960	3,12,040
Coompta & Dharwar 170	1,32357	1,44943
Westerns-Northerns 393	67,951	98,631
Cocoanada ..	407	2 684
Tinnevelly & Gambodia	37,757	60,153
Persian 76	4,552	4,450
American.. ..1,40,93	356,722	17257
Egyptian and African	84,372	76,942
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts 252	3,347	
Total 15,652	30,41,458	32,14,924

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 14th July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,535	3,69,028	5,18,801
Japan & China	1631	14,43 640	17,08,755
Coast Ports ..		23,510	22,604
Up-country by Rail		1,45,281	96,012
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		7,375	82,305
Total	3166	19,88,834	24,28,377

200	Mithabhai Nathoo	Dod	325
200	Ralli Bros.	Broach	357
100	Japan T & Co.	Nandura	346
100	G. G. Kesha	Nanded	348

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 19.

Following a rise of 1/16d. in London prices, the local market ruled steady with a small fluctuation. The close was as under:—

Ready			59 6	0
Ashad	59/6	59/6	59/5	59/6
Shravan	59/8	59/8	59/7	59/8
Bhadrva	59/7	59/7	59/6	59/7

Shanghai Exchange.—2-7 1/16.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 19.

The market ruled rather steady and closed as under:—

Ready	21	8	0
Shravan	21	8	0
Bhadrva	21	8	0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 19.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126-1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 137 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 175 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1/4.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26.
Tone of Silver—Firm: India and China bought.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.85 9/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 19.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In better supply.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 19.

Read prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady by quiet evidencing a rise of about a Pence per cwt. in Jamnagar C. I. F. Sugar Price.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Nizam" Sh. 14/5 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 14/5 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/7 1/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 14/11 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/2 1/2 per cwt F B H.
Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/6 per cwt F B H.
Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar.—
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay July 19	Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	315/18
"	Fine310/13 Nov. +25Dec. +16	
"	F. G. "	303/05
Sind-Punjab	Fine "	310/12
"	F. G. "	300/03
Wardha-Hingt	Fine M. G.	355-58
Nagpur	355-58Nov. +34/Dec +22/3	
Yeotmal	"	350-53
Arvi	350-53Nov +25/6De +14 5	
Amraoti		345-48
K amgaon-Akola	345/48Nov +19Dec +9	
Mulkapur	"	343-45
Khandesh	343/45Nov. +11Dec. +1	
Muthia	Fine 338/40Nov.—4Dec.—4/5	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality "	243-45
Purna	Average "	337/40
Parbhani/Sailu	" "	335/37
Indore/Ujjain	" "	340/42
Burwah Sanavad	"	340/42
Broach	Fine M.G.,	355/57
	F.G.,	340/45
Westerns	Good MG	340-42
"	HG. "	
Cambodia	Fine M G	375/85
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G	360/65
Compta	F.G.M.G.	360/65
Dhollera		..
Kadi/Viramgam		..

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 18.

Demand Bills 485.18

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 19.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon of the 18th inst.

Wheat	2,954	cwts.
Linseed	2,791	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	695	"
Poppyseed	14	"
Groundnuts	1,470	"
Castorseed	3,223	"
Rice	1,067	"
Myrabollams	312	"
Cottonseed	5,482	"
Mowraseed	145	"
Gram	734	"
Joowar	141	"
Coal	2,518	tons.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, July 19.

The market ruled rather steady for lineed. Wheat prices are quiet but steady.

Linseed Sept	11	1	9
Linseed May	11	3	6
Wheat Sept	7	15	0
Wheat May	7	14	9
Wheats white 70.30	7	9	6
Linseed bold brown	10	14	0
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore	11	8	0
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore	12	6	0
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat	12	6	0
Gingeliyseed bold white	13	11	0
Poppyseed white	18	0	0
Castorseed	9	6	0
Cottonseed	4	6	0
Groundnuts December/Jan.	11	2	0
Mowrasced	7	2	0
Myrabollams Jubbulpord	21	0	0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	24	0	0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle"),
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, (Punjab), July 17.

Wheat Bhadon	4	11	0
Wheat Asuj	4	13	6
Gram Asuj	4	1	3
Barley Asuj	3	6	9
Rapeseed Bhadon	7	11	0
Cottonseed Bhadon	4	2	6

READY.

Wheat	4 11 0	to	4 14	0
Gram	3 11 0	to	3 14	0
Barley			3 2	6
Rapeseed	7 12 0	to	8 0	0
Cottonseed			3 15	0
Oil of Rapeseed			19 2	0

Market Arrivals.—

Wheat	1,000 mds.
Gram	500 mds.
Barley	200 mds.
Rapeseed	50 mds.

Remarks:—Weather cloudy market steady.

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Magaubhai Amin and Co., Bombay).

Bombay, July 19.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs.	a.	p.
China clay, best quality ..	95	0	0
China clay, bazar quality	85	0	0
	Per Cwt. Rs.	a.	p.
Farina, supra (Dutch ..	15	2	0
Farina, superior (Dutch)	14	10	0
Epsom Salt ..	3	12	0
Sago Flour, 1st quality ..	11	14	0
Sago Flour, market quality ..	11	10	
Maize Starch, continental ..	12	12	0
Dextrine (Potato) White ..	18	4	0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17	8	0
Zinc Chloride, English ..	17	8	0
Zinc Chloride, German ..	16	8	
Magnesium Chloride German ..	4	8	0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white ..	35	8	0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality ..	33	0	0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45	0	0
Turkey Red Oil. 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23	0	0
Turkey Red Oil, 60 per cent. Market quality	20	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	11	0	0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Lage Pkg.	10	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small ..	10	4	0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large ..	9	0	0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	9	8	0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg. ..	9	14	0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg. ..	8	10	
Sodium Sulphide, German Small ..	9	4	
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg. ..	8	12	0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small ..	8	14	0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg	31	4	0
Soda Ash, German ..	6	6	0
Aniline Salt, Electro ..	0	7	8
Antimony Salt ..	0	6	0
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F. ..	0	10	6
Hydro Sulphide, English ..	0	9	0

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD

AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND

The net profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the half year ended 30th June last, subject to audit, including the balance brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 13,86,613/3/6 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

To pay an Ad. Interim dividend at 10 per cent per annum free of Income-tax for the Half-year ending 30th June 1927 Rs. 8,40,660/0/0.

To carry forward to next Half-year's account Rs. 5,45,953/3/6.

Total Rs. 13,86,613/3/6.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA IRONS AGAIN EASY

Bombay, July 19.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill Shares remained quiet with weakholders unloading. The market fluctuated within a small range.

TATA IRONS:—

From want of support, prices of both Ordi. and Defd. Shares again declined to-day.

SECURITIES—

With buyers indifferent prices are easier.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-50 Pd.) 10 p.c. 80.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 88-1/2.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/10.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1,400 X.D.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 346/4.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3-15/16.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 26/8.
Central India Minning (10) 2,25.3/4.
Indian Cement (250) 175.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 550.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 16614.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7-1/2.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpurs (10) 7, 51-3/4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 870.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102 xd
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.cv 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 707-1/2.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 78-1/2.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 840.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 146-1/4.
Bombay Trasway P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 50.
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (1,000) 30,1.070.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 997-1/2.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 562-1/2.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 860.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-1/2 200 xd.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 250.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 600.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 536.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmerabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 407.8.
Apollo (50) nil, 1/12.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 347-1/2.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 927-8.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 535.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 480.
Centuries (100) 20, 420.
Crescent (100) 2, 211.4.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 142/8.
Dawn (250) 85, 710.
David (500) 300.
E. D. Sassoon United (100 F. Paid) Re. 1 1-16.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 152-1/2.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 25.
Fazulbhoy Mills (250) 25, 917-8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 35.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 133-3/4.
Indore Malwa (100) 381-4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 240.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 80.
Kasturchand (500) 28-1/2.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,245.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,400.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 127-1/2.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1/2.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 126-1/4.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1/2.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills (100) 312/8.
New City Mills (100) 120.
Pabaney Mills (250) 240.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 578 3/4.
Phoenip (100) 10, 397/8.
Simplex (100) 183-3/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8,800.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 27-1/2.
Swadeshi Mils (100) 16, 515.
Swan Mills (100) 165.
Tata Mills (100) 100.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 33.
Vishnu Cotton, O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,825.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 575.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 271-1/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 40 nom.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 656/4.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, Rs. 192-1/2 premium.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 207-1/2.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 6 3-16.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 10-1/2.
Empire of India Life (500-100) Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,200.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15 175.
McKenzie (10) 25, 350.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Re. 1, 24-1/4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-10 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 700.
Scindia Steam (15) 1. 15 3/8.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (1st) 150, 6 p.c. 143.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1/2, 85/8.
Tata Iron (O.) (75) 47-12.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 133/12.
Telephone Co. (50) 40/12.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/5.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 113.
5 1/2 per cent Calcutta Port Trust Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 112/8.
6 per cent Karachi Port Trust Rs. 111/12.

New loan is reported to have been done at a discount of 5 annas.

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad	407	8	0
Bombay Cotton	347	8	0
Bombay Dyeing 932-8, 932-8, 927-8.	927	8	0
Century	420	0	0
Central India	535	0	0
Colaba Land	142	8	0
Crescent	211	4	0
Fazulbhoy 923-12, 923-12, 916-14,	917	8	0
Finlays	150	0	0
Globe	30	8	0
Gokak	133	12	0
Indian Bleaching	237	8	0
Indore Malwa	381	4	0
Kohinoor	1,240	0	0
Madhowjee	125	0	0
Mathuradas	80	0	0
Meyer Sassoon	92	8	0
Mysore	126	4	0
New Great	312	8	0
Pabany	237	8	0
Phoenix	397	9	0
Simplex	178	12	0
Swadeshi	515	0	0
Swan Mills	160	0	0
Tata Mills	100	0	0
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent	77	4	6
Govt. paper 5 per cent	108	1	0

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY.

(in pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India, remittance during the week ending 16th July, 1927, 232,000; total remittance from 1st April, 1927, to 16th July, 1927 4,752,000.

Sterling taken over in London, remittance during the week ending 16th July, 1927 nil total remittance from 1st April 1927, to 16th July 1927 nil.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, remittance during the week ending 16th July, 1927, nil total remittance from 1st April, 1927, to 16th July, 1927, 5,574,000.

Transfer from Gold Standard Reserve in England to Home Treasury, remittance during the week ending 16th July, 1927, nil total remittance from 1st April, 1927, to 16th July 1927, nil.

Council Bills, remittance during the week ending 16th July, 1927, nil, total remittance from 1st April, 1927, to 16th July, 1927, nil.

Total remittance during the week ending 16th July, 1927, 232,000; total remittance from 1st April, 1927, to 16th July 1927, 10,326,000.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Miss Ida M. Dickinson's lecture on Vigilance work, Servants of India Society's Home, 6-30 p.m. Prof. Antia presiding.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League Football: B. B. R. A. vs. Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions and classified in Group "A" are required to attend at the High Court on the 2nd floor on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

LIVES OF RELIGIOUS IMPOSTERS.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank, when Messrs. S. V. Phadnis, S. S. Mehta, R. M. Athavle, M. S. Kelkar, and others will speak on "Lives of Religious Imposters." Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

"VIGILANCE WORK."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Council of Social Workers, Miss Ida M. Dickinson will speak on "Vigilance Work" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the hall of the Servants of India Society's Home. Prof. M. J. Antia will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

THIS WEEK'S RADIO BROADCASTS.

The Bombay Station of the Indian Broadcasting Company will broadcast during this week from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. The broadcasts will be engineer's test and not programme. Call Sign 7 By Wave Length 357.1 metres.

TRANSMISSIONS FROM HOLLAND.

Messrs. Precions Electric Company of Bombay have received intimation from Messrs. N. V. Phillips' Radio that they will transmit programme for their experimental Short. Wave Station in Holland for 24 hours at a stretch, from Tuesday, (the 26th instant), at hours 10-40 a.m. (Greenwich mean time). Call Sign P. C. J. J. Wave length 30.2 metres.

FOOTBALL

R. A. BEAT Y. M. C. A. .....

Yesterday's match between the Royal Artillery and Y. M. C. A. resulted in a victory for the former by three goals to one. Without being brilliant it was a game full of excitement and thrills and the interest was maintained up to the end.

ROYAL ARTILLERY ..... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... 1 goal.
Referee: Mr. Tilley.

SATURDAY'S MATCH POSTPONED.

Saturday's bumper match between the South Staffords and Cheshires has been postponed owing to the inability of the latter to get down to Bombay for military reasons. It is hoped, however, to arrange a rugby match on the Cooperage for that day and efforts are being made to make it as interesting as possible.

"CLEVERLY STAGE-MANAGED."

RAJA OF PANAGAL'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

MADRAS, July 18.

The Raja of Panagal has issued the following statement to press:—

"My attention has been drawn to a press interview of the Law Member regarding the Coimbatore resolutions and the part the leaders played after they were passed. As usual the interview seems to be cleverly stagemanaged. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer comes with the statements that the leaders are trying to wriggle out of the resolutions and that one of the leaders promptly asked for an interview with the Governor". The Raja adds: I can only say that these statements are quite maligantly untrue. I am constrained to state the real facts regarding the interview. His Excellency wrote a kind personal letter to me about a week before the Conference and hoped that I might be able to meet him at Ootacamund. I replied that I was going to Coimbatore on the 2nd and that I might take that opportunity to motor to Ootacamund to meet him and that I would wire to the Private Secretary before I left Coimbatore.

Accordingly I wired to the Private Secretary that I would see His Excellency on Monday. These are facts. I think the statement even if it be from a member of the Council, that the ungrateful resolution attacking the Governor was passed by the members of the party several of whom had received many favours betrays such lack of decency that I must pass it unnoticed. As for the "wriggling out of any resolution or position" my career as a responsible minister is known to the public and to those who were my colleagues in the cabinet. I am content to leave it to their judgment.—A. P.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI UNREPENTENT.

OOTACAMUND, July 19.

Interviewed in regard to the Raja of Panaga's statement to the press about his interview with the Governor Sir Ramaswamy Iyer said. "With full knowledge of the facts I still adhere to what I said in my interview".—A. P.

BIG FETE IN BOMBAY.

TO BE HELD NEXT FEBRUARY.

IN AID OF NURSING ASSOCIATION.

We understand that at the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor, a big Fete will be held in Bombay in February 1928. It will be held on the Cooperage between 4th February and 8th February. The proposed Fete will be held in aid of the Nursing Association of the Bombay Hospitals.

It is intended to devote a portion of the proceeds to Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund for Bombay. Their Excellencies will be patrons of the Fete. The Fete will be organized on lines similar to the Fete held for the Red Cross Funds in December 1922.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

M. B. B. S. EXAM. RESULT.

1ST CLASS.

S J Mehta.

2ND CLASS.

J K Antony, R L Bhagwat, J B Bharucha, A B Bhatavadeker, V N Bhave, J P Bhumgara, S S Chobhe, **S M Cooper, M M Dalal,** B M Desai, N R Desai, P L Deshmukh, N. D Deshpande, G A Doshi, N B Fadia, S R I Gorur, D G Jambhekar, Z J Joseph, M D Joshi, R J Katrak, V K Ketkar, **K S Khopker,** C R Kittur, B M Mirzan, S N Mistri, B D Mulye, A P Naik, B S Patankar, J P Patel, S P Patel, **B N Patil,** R D Pendse, V P Raipett, S V Salgar, R V Sathe, C P Amin, S N J Bajpai, P J Dastur, N J Dhruva, K P Gandhi, **M G Hanmattekar, S B Korgaonkar** R J Koya, A A Manker, C G Menezes, C A Quadros, B G Ranade, J M Rane, M Ribeiro, B B Wable, V V Kulkarni, PASS.

R B Bhagat (exempted from Pathology, Hygiene and Jurisprudence), R B Jahagirdar (exempted from Hygiene and Opthalmology), N B Joshi (exempted from Pathology, Hygiene and Jurisprudence), M D Karkhanawalla exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Pathology and Opthalmology), J F Menezes (exempted from Pathology, Hygiene and Jurisprudence), **S C Postwala** (exempted from Jurisprudence, Pathology and Hygiene), S J Birdy (exempted from Medicine), M A Carneiro (exempted from Jurisprudence and Hygiene), N R Gheesta, M L Gujarathi (exempted from Jurisprudence), I S Jagtiani (exempted from Hygiene), R D Kelkar, W A Khot (exempted from Pathology), **B B Nanavatty** (exempted from Jurisprudence), K J Pathare (exempted from Medicine and Jurisprudence) V V Rege (exempted from Hygiene), B C Shah, (exempted from Jurisprudence, Pathology), H K Shah, L K Shastri (exempted from Jurisprudence), N P Sheth, D B Thacker, A A Tipri (exempted from Jurisprudence, Hygiene), M G Apte, Aziz Ahmad, I C Da Costa, S K Jatar, G S Katre, S S Kelkar, P C Patel, V M Satawalekar, D P Settna, R P Oza, **Andrew Lena,** M L K Agrawal, P M Bhoj (exempted from Opthalmology), T K Goradia, H C Matai, E P Noronha, C B Rai, D G Aherkar, T B Godbole, S Hiriyanniya, A C S Iyer, S Y Kirtane, T H Talati, P N Patravala, **S V Raut.**

PASSED IN PART I AND IN TWO SUBJECTS OF PART II.

Nos. 1, 10, 16, 20, 30, 41, 75, 80, 84, 118, 128, 132, 154, 158, 168, 189, 257, 258.

PASSED IN PART II AND IN THREE SUBJECTS OF PART I.

Nos. 14, 19, 26, 97, 98, 122, 171, 176, 192, 221, 237, 240, 254, 266.

PASSED IN PART I ONLY.

Nos. 13, 66, 69, 81, 87, 110, 149, 187, 228, 231, 241, 242, 246, 265, 271, 313.

PASSED IN PART II ONLY.

Nos. 9, 35, 42, 60, 65, 83, 85, 123, 137, 150, 165, 185, 203, 226, 227, 229, 235, 244.

The following successful candidates will be eligible for admission to the M.B.B.S. Degrees on production of a certificate from the Dean of an affiliated Medical College to the effect that they have completed 20 labour cases demanded by the regulations:

Nos. 11, 23, 27, 29, 34, 40, 73, 82, 89, 112, 116, 125, 129, 140, 169, 170, 174, 175, 177, 182, 205, 209, 216, 233, 270, 272, 286, 290, 307, 308, 317, 318, 320, 326, 332, 333, 334, 335, 338, 339, 342, 360, 377, 379, 380, 381, 382.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.

Prizes and Medals are awarded as under:

The Charles Morehead Prize, The J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal and The Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal to S. J. Mehta.

The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize, The Viceroy's Silver Medal, The Scholarship for the Medical Women for India Fund of 1883. The Lady Reay Silver Medal and The Bai Hirabai Pestanji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal to **Shera M. Cooper**

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S.S. "Clan Chattan" arrived in London on the morning of the 18th instant.

S.S. "Clan MacKellar" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 16th.

S.S. "Clan Macbean" left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

MERELY A REPETITION OF TARIFF BOARD'S ESTIMATE.

"STATEMENT FULLY WARRANTED."

STEEL INDUSTRY IN HEALTHY CONDITION.

TATA SONS, LTD.'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., have issued the following statement in reply to criticisms that have been appearing in the Press:—

In view of the criticism which has appeared in the press regarding the 'communique' issued by the Directors of this Company we ask you to publish the following statement.

We have to meet two kinds of criticism; firstly, that the 'communique' is not an accurate statement of the Company's position and, secondly, that it should not have been made at the time when it was made. Our reply is, firstly, that the statement is not our forecast but is merely a repetition of the estimate made by the Tariff Board themselves as we will proceed to show from their Report, and, secondly, that the statement was made as we were declaring a dividend of Re. 1 on the Ordinary Shares. This was the first dividend declared after a lapse of four years and the Directors considered it necessary to make this announcement in order that the public might not be misled into believing that this marked the commencement of the payment of regular and increasing dividends in future years.

NOT A NEW STATEMENT.

It may be pointed out this is not a new statement and was really made four months ago when the Tariff Board Report was placed before the Assembly and was discussed by every newspaper in India. Our statement was that the dividends on Ordinary Shares were unlikely for the first two or three years of protection. We will show that this follows inevitably from the Report of the Tariff Board which has been before the public for the last eight months. The Tariff Board themselves state on page 21: "In determining the average Works costs over the whole seven years period we have taken the arithmetic mean between the costs for August 1926 and our estimate of the costs for 1933-34". That is, they have taken the arithmetic mean between the first of the seven years when costs are high and the final year when costs will have come down as a result of the new plant to be built. This means that the profits in the earlier years will be lower and in the later years higher than the average, and that we shall not reach this profit until the middle of the fourth year from the 1st of April 1927, say, October 1930. But that there may be no further doubt about this we publish below the actual estimate of the Tariff Board of the average Works profit during the seven years. This is obtained by combining tables 13 and 14 on pages 39 and 41 of the Report.

TOTAL CAPACITY OF WORK.

The total capacity of the Works for the current year is 410,000 tons of finished steel. This will increase in 1928-29 to 458,000 tons and in 1929-30 to 490,000. Therefore, we shall not reach a production of 500,000 tons until after the first three years. For purposes of comparison we publish below the estimate of our General Manager of the production for the current year:—

	Tariff Board average figure for seven years. Tons	Our estimate for current year. Tons.
Rails	195,000	177,000
Structurals, Bars and Fishplates	167,000	125,400
Plates	30,000	21,000
Tin Bars	50,000	60,000
Black Sheets	13,000	9,600
Galvanized sheets	30,000	12,000
Sleepers	15,000	5,000
Total finished steel	500,000	410,000
Pig Iron available for sale	60,000	108,000

It is obvious, therefore, that our average Works' profits for the first three years must be very considerably below the figure of Rs. 199.35 lacs estimated by the Tariff Board which includes the pig iron profits. In order that the position of the Company in this respect may be fully appreciated, it is necessary to show the average deduction that will have to be made from the average Works profits before dividends on Ordinary Shares can be paid. These are as follows:—

Average annual Works profits for seven years	Rs. 199.35 lacs.
Overhead expenses, Agents' Commission, etc.	Rs. 10 lacs.
Interest on Debentures etc and other interest	,, 38 ,,
Sinking Fund	,, 6 ,,
Depreciation	,, 78 ,,
Preference dividends	,, 57 ,,
	Rs. 189.00 lacs
Balance	Rs. 10.35 lacs

STATEMENT WARRANTED.

It is, we trust, obvious from these figures that our statement is fully warranted by the Report of the Tariff Board published officially by them some eight months before the publication of the 'communique' which is now complained of.

In conclusion we wish to add that with the protection granted by Government for the next 'seven' years the Industry is now in a healthy condition and, though the profits may be small for the first two or three years, given normal conditions, there is little doubt that after this there should be a return on the capital invested in it.

MARRIAGE WITH MINOR GIRL.

ACTION FOR DECLARATION OF LEGALITY.

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court yesterday resumed the hearing of the action brought by Mulji Damji, a Cutchi Hindu aged 22, claiming a declaration that he was legally married to a minor girl Kasturbai.

The defendants are the girl herself and her mother Devkabai.

Mr. M. P. Amin with Mr. Motilal Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Suraiya and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman with Mr. Makanji Juthabhai Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji and Dinshaw represented the defendants.

Mulji Damji, the plaintiff, further cross-examined by Mr. O'Gorman, stated that when he went to the place of the alleged outrage in Daudji's Lane, Bhuleshwar, he was accompanied by one Narsey Kalyanji. The latter was present when witness was seized by the Pathan, but disappeared soon after. Witness met Narsey a few days later, but beyond abusing him did not say anything to him. Witness was related to Narsey in a remote way, and why he had decoyed him he could not say. There was no quarrel between them.

Witness did not complain about the incident to the police the same night, because he was very much frightened and, besides, he did not know how to proceed about the matter.

Witness did not know to whom the building belonged, or who lived in that room. He had seen the solicitors' clerk there, from which he inferred that it was the clerk's house. That was why he had told his solicitors to that effect, and the statement was put in witness' affidavit in connection with this case.

To further question witness deposed he would be able to point out the building and the room to which he was taken.

Counsel: I put it to you that the story of the alleged Pathan incident is a pure invention?—What I have stated in Court regarding it is true.

His Lordship asked the defence Counsel whether it was his case that the whole of the plaintiff's story was got up.

"ALL MOONSHINE."

Mr. O'Gorman submitted that the meeting with the Pathan about which the witness had deposed was all moonshine.

"We say," Counsel continued, "that he had decided to get out of this case, rightly or wrongly, on receipt of Rs. 500 from us. We decided to give him the amount, but not until he had that case withdrawn from the High Court on the police court proceedings. He accordingly wrote the two letters regarding the settlement. Some of his friends, however, persuaded him to proceed with the suit."

Asked by his Lordship, witness stated that he was too poor to pay for this litigation, and so one Meghji Hirji was assisting him with funds for this case. One Khimji Mulji also similarly helped.

Counsel: Did you agree to settle this suit for Rs. 1,500?—No. I did not.

Was Rs. 1,500 deposited with the firm of Hirji Lalji to your knowledge?—No, so far as I know.

Did you agree to have the case withdrawn on certain consent-terms—Under certain circumstances, I did agree to have the suit withdrawn.

Asked to explain the circumstances, witness said on 25th May, 1927, the solicitors' clerk and Umersay met me, on Sandhurst Road. The clerk told me "You should withdraw the suit, otherwise you will lose your life." Then Umersey told witness. "Do you know who I am. I will show you what I can do." Thereafter, they went away.

The next day Umersey saw witness, accompanied by two persons, on the road at Katha Bazar at 11 a.m. in the morning. Umersey asked witness whether he was willing to settle the case. Witness replied that as Meghji was not prepared to give him more funds, there was no alternative but to settle the case. Umersey assured witness that he need not worry about the money required for settling the suit.

AT THE FIRM OF SOLICITORS.

Witness then accompanied Umersey to the office of Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji and Co., Solicitors. Witness was asked to stand downstairs, while Umersey brought a document rrom the solicitors. Witness then saw Meghji Hirji to whom he related what had happened and gave the paper. The document contained the consent-terms.

Mr. O'Gorman then again submitted to the Court that the plaintiff's claim was false. "Would he compromise the suit at the cost of his wife?" he asked.

His Lordship asked Mr. O'Gorman: "Why were you prepared to pay money to the plaintiff when he was anxious make a settlement?"

Mr. O'Gorman explained that it was a reilgious obligation among Hindus to marry away a girl of marriageable age. So the defendant wanted to be done with this case as soon as possible as she was anxious to marry the girl who was of mature age.

Further hearing was then adjourned till to-day.

A CASHIER'S LAPSE.

JAILED FOR 9 MONTHS

PLEADS GUILTY TO MISAPPROPRIATION CHARGE.

Mukundrao Sakaram Kalekar, head cashier of the well-known Bombay firm of Solicitors, Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Co. was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisorment, yesterday on his plea of guilty to a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 3,000 odd.

He had made a false complaint of theft of the sum involved, but an immediate counter-complaint by his masters, accusing him of embezzlement, led to his prosecution and conviction by the Magistrate presiding over the third court, Bombay.

Mr. B. D. Lam, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Co., solicitors, deposing, said that the accused used to keep with him Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 always for daily disbursements. The key of the cash box was with him, but that of the safe in which the cash box was kept used to remain with one of the partners. On June 28, witness was summoned by the police, who informed him that the accused had just filed a complaint of theft of Rs. 4,000 from his cash box. As witness and his colleagues had for some time previously been suspecting the accused and contemplating his dismissal, witness saw through his game and then and there lodged a complaint of criminal breach of trust. They all went to the office, opened the cash box in the presence of a punch and found Rs. 3,137-13-2 missing. The accounts were also audited with a view to confirming the deficit.

Pleading guilty, the accused prayed for mercy. His pleader, Mr. Bhende, urged the Court to be lenient in view of the youth of the accused, who was only 26 years of age and the fact that he had served the firm for 10 years faithfully, having had occasion to handle lakhs of rupees.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Magistrate, sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default, six months' additional imprisonment. If the fine was recovered it was to be paid to the complainant.

Mr. H. B. Spencer appeared for the prosecution.

RELEASE OF "MUSLIM OUTLOOK" EDITOR.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR DISALLOWS RESOLUTION.

SIMLA, July 18.

It is understood that Governor has disallowed the resolutions tabled for discussion in the Punjab Council to-morrow and on other days by Dr. Alam Rana Feroze Din and Faiz Muhammed urging the releae of the editor and printer of the "Mulims Outlook" as their discussion will be deterimental to public interest.—A. P.

MR. IYENGAR ON "RANGILA RASUL" JUDGMENT.

MADRAS, July 19.

In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar Congress President associates himself with Dr. Ansari's views on the "gross impropriety of the pamphlet "Rangila Rasul. He says, "I strongly deprecate members of either community defaming the founders, saints or prophets of the other. They ought to be regarded as sacred by members of both the communities. We must cultivate the mental habit of regarding the judges of courts, whatever community they may be born in, as above communal bias in dealing with intercommunal matters."—A. P.

DAWOOD GANI'S EXPLOITS.

FIRING AT JAMBLI MOH

EVIDENCE BEING RECORDED

Mr. I. N. Mehta the Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court at Girgaum has begun to record evidence in the several cases in which Dawood Gani the notorious dacoit who has been absconding since March 8, 1926 after successfully evading the police by firing revolver shots at Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspector Sorabji who had tried to capture him, figures as the principal accused.

As there have been no signs of success in the trace of Dawood, Mr. Mankar the Police Prosecutor had applied for recording the evidence in his absence. The Magistrate had agreed to do so.

The first witness was Mr. Sorabji Sub-Inspector of Police who in the course of his evidence recalled the events in 1926. He said that on March 8, 1926 at night he accompanied by Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspectors Bhatkal and Raje raided a house in Jambli Mohalla. He saw Dawood Gani going up in the building but when they began to search the house, he could not be traced. They received information sometime after that Dawood was hiding in the lavatory of the adjoining house. They went there and as they tried to open the lavatory the man inside fired a revolver shot which injured witness in the eye and he is now permanently blind of the eye in question. As witness lost consciousness for the time being Dawood got out of the lavatory and ran away firing shots behind him. Those shots injured witness and Inspector Dyer. As a sequel to the injury, Witness had remained in the Hospital for treatment for 40 days.

After Mr. H. J. Dyer gave evidence, further hearing was adjourned.

SURAT RIOT CASES.

55 PERSONS CHARGED.

SURAT, July 19.

Mr. H. P. Chahewala of Ahmedabad has been appointed Special Prosecutor for the Surat riot cases while the accused have requisitioned the services of Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law of Bombay.

55 persons have so far been charged with rioting. Out of them 54 are Muslims.—Free Press.

MR. DAYAL LEAVES FOR S. AFRICA.

BOMBAY, July 19.

Pandit Bhawani Dayal, Vice-President of the Natal Indian Congress and member of the South African Indian Deputation of 1925, is leaving for South Africa to-morrow by S.S. "Khandala", after a stay of about one year and a half in India.

After finishing his labours as member of the Deputation, he founded a Pravasi Bhavan (home for Indian emigrants) at Bahaura, a village in the district of Shahbad, Behar. The Bhavan is a two-storeyed building and is occupied by a school and the Dayal Library.

On the eve of his departure for South Africa, Sanyasi Bhawani Dayal has issued a statement requesting the Hindus not to blindly imitate their Muslim brethren "who are misled."—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 19.
Previous Closing Rate	18.55
To-day's Opening Rate	18.67
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	18.85
Difference	+.30

LIVERPOOL.

	July 19.
Previous Closing Rate	9.76
To-day's Opening Rate	9.83
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.88
Difference	+.12

Broach Apl/May Expectation 367 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, July 19.
Silver Ready	26 2 0
	0 2 0 higher.
Silver Forward	26 2 0
	0 3 0 higher.

Tone of Market.—India and China bought.

DR. BERNHARDY SOHN, Eilenburg, one of the foremost and oldest manufacturers of artificial stone machinery and also hollow block and cement block machinery, are now represented in India by

RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA,
10, Forbes Street, Fort.

Those who intend to purchase such machinery are requested to communicate with Mr. BAPASOLA at the above address.
6

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NOTICE.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press and Office have been REMOVED to HARI BUILDING, Opposite Tobacco Godown, Old Customs House Road.

The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1927.

CURRENCY CONTROL IN INDIA.

The Report of the Controller of Currency for 1926-27 makes one of the strongest condemnations of Sir Basil Blackett's monetary policy that we have read in official documents in recent times. The author of the Report is, of course, wholly innocent of any attempt at humour; but that is precisely why his humour is so priceless. The Report opens with a grandiose statement to the effect that in this country the year was good for internal trade and business, the goodness being indicated, according to this unconscious humorist, by this relative stability of the internal price-level. Whereas in 1924-25 the price level showed a variation of 14 points (176 to 162), and in 1925-26 of 13 points (164 to 151), in the year under report the prices varied between only 5 points (149-144). This indicates,—though the official apologist does not claim it, and perhaps has not noticed it himself—a steady reduction in prices, which, we suppose, is another indication of good trade according to the New Testament of Sir Basil Blackett! "On the other hand," the author of the Report has to add, "the drop in the foreign demand for Indian export staples reacted on internal conditions, the fall in the price of cotton especially affecting the cotton industry in Bombay. *Exports and re-exports fell by approximately 75 crores!*" The critics of the New-Messiah in monetics,—(We trust the phrase would be permitted to pass muster in these days of new fads and fancies galore)—have always urged that the artificially stimulated exchange must kill the goose that lays the golden eggs, we mean the surplus of exports with which India has to pay for her inestimable privilege of belongong to an Empire on which the sun never sets, and having—incidentally—a Finance Member who never acknowledges that financial wisdom or acumen could be anywhere else but under the spacious crown of his 8-1|4" hat! Can there be a greater proof than that in a single year the bottom is beginning to be knocked out of our export trade? The imports, *per contra*, are showing a marked increase, "but this was counterbalanced," the official humorist naively adds, "by a drop in the imports of bullion of 13 crores!" As though the imports of bullion and of merchandise were on a par, essentially! But perhaps the figures themselves would be more eloquent than any comments by the compiler of the report or his critics. Let us have the undiluted truth:—

N.B.—The figures are in crores of rupees.	Average of five years. 1909-10 to 1910-11	1914-15 to 1918-19	1919-20 to 1923-24
Merchandise Exports and re-exports	224.12	224.14	301.30
Merchandise Imports	145.85	147.80	248.81
Balance of trade in favour of India	78.27	76.34	52.49
	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
Merchandise Exports and re-exports	398.17	385.33	309.46
Merchandise Imports	243.16	224.20	230.17
Balance of trade in favour of India	155.01	161.13	79.29

At one stroke the balance of trade in favour of India, so far at least as trade in merchandise in concerned, is knocked down by 50 per cent! If Sir Basil meant to strangulate the export trade of India by his currency policy, he could not have greater cause for jubilation and self-satisfaction at an enormous success. It is not merely the exports of Indian produce proper which are suffering. The re-exports of foreign goods also have to pay the toll, and thereby a fairly good transit trade, entrepot business, is being knocked silly. We can easily understand that in this steady diminution of the re-export business of India, Sir Basil is nothing but a mere contributory, not perhaps unwilling, to the process by which every true son of England wants to recapture the lost dominion of world trade for Britain, whether in indigenous produce or merely in transit. But the fact of the substantial reduction in Indian export trade, something like 25 per cent. in a single year, cannot be questioned: and, apart from the currency mania of Sir Basil Blackett, there is no other factor of first class importance to explain this fall in the export trade. On the import side, naturally British Capital cannot bluff the restive British Labour any longer, if unemployment goes on growing at home. There would be no prospect of the Trades Unions legislation remaining on the Statute Book a year after the present Parliament, if those in power do not lend a helping hand and increase the markets for British wares by every device in their power. The Steel Protection Bill passed last session in the Indian Legislature may be taken to be a sample of the kind; and the currency legislation, though, of course, indirect in its operation on the British imports into this country, is another. Shall we have a third in the shape of protection-cum-preference for the Indian Cotton Industry?

But the figures are still more significant on a further analysis of the liquidation of the trade balance shown above. Under the same column-headings, note the following items and figures:—

Imports of Gold	28.86	7.81	13.93
Imports of Gold	73.93	34.85	19.40
Imports of Silver	7.21	2.99	11.79
Imports of Silver	20.06	17.15	19.79

The compiler of the Report, specifically noticing the reduction in the imports of treasure, has no explanation for the phenomenon, that imports of treasure have fallen by something like 60 per cent., as compared to 1924-25; that gold imports proper have fallen by 400 per cent. roughly, if we contrast the latest figure with the 1924-25 peak figure; that the total is little better than the pre-war import of treasure, gold and silver combined, in spite of a much higher level of the total trade; and that the silver imports show a marked increase, the proportion between silver and gold also changing to the advantage of silver, more than at any time during this century. This, we submit, needs explaining, especially when the country is supposed to be going on to a real gold standard, when silver is gradually to be removed from circulation even as pseudo-standard money, and when Government are assuming obligations for the free buying and selling of gold. We are not satisfied, we confess, with the airy generalisation of the Report, (itself redolent of the remarks in that behalf of Sir Basil Blackett in the last Budget Statement), that: "With the growth in the popularity of fiduciary currency (sic) and the investment habit (?), as evinced by the return of rupees from circulation, and the increase in the price of gilt-edged securities, it seems possible that the figure of gold imports for non-monetary purposes will not return to the heights of the last three years." For the actual volume of note circulation has fallen, as another statement in the Report itself shows, and so we cannot admit the first part of the argument about the growing popularity of fiduciary currency; while as for gilt-edged securities, with industrial investments being at their present stage, need one ask for any explanation for the increase in the price of Government Securities? There is certainly more in this than meets the official eye.

PRIMARY EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

Many points were discussed in the two main speeches at the Primary Education Conference at Poona, but the burden of song was funds, more funds and yet more funds. Mr. K. R. Kanitkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, did not spare those local bodies that had failed to make most of even their limited opportunities and resources to advance primary education. But he recognised their difficulties and had to admit that "the only remedy that may be suggested is that Government should provide all the money required." "If the Government," he said, "or the Legislative Council are convinced that universal elementary education is the only remedy, however partial, against all ills, social and political, they cannot afford to wait for the reluctant local bodies to raise their one-third share." Mr. Pahalajani, the President, expressed the same opinion and thoroughly exposed Government's parsimonious policy in connection with primary education and their attempts to "circumvent the declarations and undertakings" made by the Minister, Dr. Paranjpye, when he introduced his Bill. He then quoted Dr. Paranjpye's assurance that when local boards should take over charge of primary schools, their previous 88 per cent. grants on the then expenditure would be continued and that the 2|3 scale would refer only to the extra expenditure involved. The President also referred to the settlement made by the Select Committee on the Bill with the consent of the Minister himself that the two-thirds grant would be raised to three-fourths. The President deplored Government's disposition to wriggle out of their undertakings and to misinterpret the promises of Ministers. Compulsory education cannot be indefinitely held up because of the financial difficulty of this or that local body. As Mr. Jadhav said before he became Education Minister, "it is a national question and ought not to be left to the choice of the local body." It may be a long time before Government can be persuaded to provide all the money required. But Government can and should prepare themselves to raise immediately the grants to local boards to at least three-fourths of the extra expense according to their Minister's promise five years ago and also to pay the grants fixed by Government at the time schools are taken over by the local boards.

THE PROPOSED TRAINING SHIP : A WARNING.

The success of the proposed training ship in Indian waters will be measured by the opportunities for sea service which will be available to the cadets of obtaining their Board of Trade certificate. This aspect of the question was very carefully considered by the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and having regard to the past attitude of the vested interests the Committee recommended that it should be made obligatory for coastal shipping concerns to employ Indian officers who have passed out of this training ship. In a speech at Cawnpore last year even the Viceroy appealed to the British Shipping Companies to make the scheme of the training ship successful by giving employment to the cadets who had finished their course at the training ship. The Government of India have, however, declined to give legislative effect to the recommendation making it compulsory for the shipping companies to employ these cadets. They believe in the good faith of the vested interests. We understand, however, that recently a Conference of the shipping magnates trading with India was held in London to define their attitude in regard to this matter. It is understood that no joint action was taken by the conference, to assist the scheme in question. It was, however, emphasised that an ample supply of deck officers existed at present and it would, therefore, be hardly fair to those men if in India facilities existed for training Indians and thus creating an additional supply of qualified men. The view of these British shipowners who have minted tons of money out of their trade with India is that they cannot give employment to the cadets from the training ship who obtain their Board of Trade certificate and that the latter should look to the purely Indian companies to absorb them in their service. The lukewarm attitude of the Government of India and the hostile feelings on the part of the vested interests are serious difficulties in the way of the success of the proposed training ship and we are afraid that unless the members of the Assembly compel the Government to give legislative effect to the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee, the the Training Ship scheme, as was pointed out by Mr. Narottam Morarjee in his speech last year, will in all likelihood prove a failure.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

COMPARISON WITH INDIAN METHODS.

(BY DADUBHAI P. DESAI, M.L.C.)

V.*

Let us examine the Land Revenue policy of some countries. In Turkey 13 p.c. of the gross produce was taken by the State. Kemal Pasha has reduced it to 10 p.c. and that too on the produce that is sold. This means that the Ghazi leaves free of tax the produce consumed or retained for consumption by the family. This system carries along with it automatic remissions. It does not oblige the farmer to rush his produce on the market. He sells it at his convenience. Our system is rigid. It demands revenue immediately after harvest and in some cases even before it. The result is there is a rush on the market of sellers and prices go down and consequently the cultivator has to sell his produce cheaper than its real value, thus bringing loss to the extent of crores of rupees. Expressed in terms of gross produce, according to the Government statement, the revenue demand in Gujarat is 20 p.c. which if we consider short harvests, famines etc., would go beyond 30 p.c. of the gross produce.

THE NEW ZEALAND SYSTEM.

In New Zealand the land owner is taxed on the value of the land less the amount of mortgage, which is required to be registered, in order to prevent double taxation, and the mortgagee is taxed on the value of the mortgage. Land under £500 in value is exempted and the same exemption is accorded to the mortgagee. All improvements whether visible or invisible are exempt and so are the grass plots in the holding. Only bare land is subjected to the tax which is one penny per pound. If, for example, the value of the estate is 15,000 rupees, half of it is exempted and all improvements including clearance, fencing, grass borders and even drainage and mortgages are deducted and the remaining bare land is taxed. The peculiar feature of the system is that the State is bound to give to the owner the valuation price, in case the owner does not accept the valuation or cannot pay the tax. The tax is progressive from £5,000 value: the rate of progress ranging from 1·2 penny to 2 pence on the values of the estates of over £210,000 that is 30 lacs rupees.

MODERATE TAXATION IN PRUSSIA.

In Prussia there is no such thing as land tax as we understand it but a harmonius combination of general property tax and income-tax obtains. All property of less than 6,000 marks is exempt from taxation and all persons whose income does not exceed 900 marks are exempt from the income tax so that a person whose property exceeds 6,000 marks and earns more than 900 marks will have to pay both the taxes The taxes are moderate being half a mark per every thousand mark worth of property above 6,000 marks and so arranged as not to press heavily on properties of higher valuation. It is 3 marks be.

(Continued on Page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 4th, 6th, 8th and 16th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

France's Role at Geneva.

Signor Mussolini has been following a course of action in determining the foreign relations of Italy which has got on Frances' nerves. The fact is becoming increasingly evident and the French Press is now convinced that it is no good minimising the differences between the two countries in regard to the attitude to be adopted, for example, towards the States of the Littly Entente. The recent frontier incidents between France and Italy are an indication of the excited feeling on both sides. "L'Europe Nouvelle," says in its latest issue that if international quarrels and misunderstandings are to be settled at Geneva at the League's table, let it be remembered that "Signor Mussolini has no particular affection for the League." The paper charges Germany with being only anxious to reap advantages for herself after being given a seat on the League Council, while as regards England it accuses the Tories of not taking the League's opinion into account in their conception of foreign affairs. It is France alone, the journal remarks, which will have to stand by the League and insist on the solution of quarrels by round table conferences.

Need For Broader Vision.

In narrating his experience in Australia to a Press representative Dewan Bahadur Ranghachariar remarked that the Indians in Australia were highly respected by the white settlers. The Lord Mayor and the Mayors of the town the Dewan Bahadur visited told him that they had "an high appreciation of the good character of the Indians resident in their midst." The Indians themselves told the Dewan Bahadur that they were "generally in a contented and happy state." When Australia finds that she has nothing to regret because of the presence of the Indians in her midst why does she still adhere to the narrow-minded policy of a white Australia which means having millions of acres of land uncultivated and undeveloped until the white immigrants can be induced to take charge of them? She should be broad-minded and welcome settlers from India particularly in tracts where climatic considerations work unfavourably for the whites. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar's, suggestion, by the way, of having an Agent-General from India in Australia deserves serious consideration by the Government. The Agent must be, of course, an Indian of distinction and ripe experience.

"Rangila Rasul" Echo.

Our Simla correspondent informs us that a speech by Mr. Craik in the Punjab Legislative Council has led the Council to believe that the Punjab Government are eager to secure an amendment of the law regarding attacks on founders of religion. If the belief is well-founded, we should feel more relieved than alarmed. We are aware that Government will take full advantage of the position created by the "Rangila Rasul" case. But malicious writings against founders of religion must be put down with a stern hand. If the law is not clear on the point, it should be made so. Of course, care should be taken that Government do not add fresh ambiguities which may later be misused against the people. We cannot say more till we know the precise change intended to be made in the law. Meanwhile, as an ambiguous law can cut both ways, we would urge the Hindus to join the Muslims in demanding a clear and unambiguous law.

An Odious Scheme.

The Governor of Madras has taken a very heavy responsibility upon himself and his Government by vetoing the resolution passed by the Legislative Council in January last, recommending the cancellation of the Andaman Moplah colonisation scheme. The resolution was passed by a large majority as from the very inception the scheme was regarded by the Moplahs themselves as an odious one. Last year a Committee of four visited the island and after exhaustive enquiries the majority of the members condemned the scheme and recommended its immediate cancellation. Even for convicts the island is utterly unsuitable, being damp, rank and marshy. Their wives and children, if decoyed thither, are reported by the Committee to be left to shift for themselves as best they can, the Government washing their hands clean of them once they are in the island. Government's suggestion that anyone, be he a convict or not, is to go there "voluntarily" is absurd. We are not unaware of the propaganda of overzealous officials interested in the success of the scheme. None but the desperate and the insane would choose to go to that horrid place. If any persons go, they will continue to be regarded by the public as only victims of deception. It is time the people of Malabar began an intensive propaganda to save such victims before it is too late.

Have Circumstances Changed?

When the Corporation discussed the question of investing its President with more powers to deal with unruly members, it had two separate issues before it. One was whether it was right for Government to bring forward suddenly a Bill affecting the Corporation without giving the latter any chance to express its considered opinion on the Bill. The Corporation took the right view that it ought to have been previously consulted. Fairness and courtesy demanded such a procedure. The second issue was with regard to the merits of the proposal to invest the President with more powers. We think that the question is still an open one and that the Corporation is not committed to any opinion, beyond its three year old resolution demanding the very powers now suggested by Government. The Corporation is certainly entitled to revise its opinions. Only, it has to make sure that circumstances have really changed. Besides, is the present position of circumstances any guarantee that the position of three years ago may not be at any time revived? We would like to keep an open mind on the question, if only because sturdy Nationalists are ranged against the new proposals and against their own previous convictions. But we cannot help feeling that some new powers to the President to tackle members in a recalcitrant mood do not by themselves mean either a reflection on the house or a real danger to its power. The proposed powers go a bit too far and may be appreciably curtailed. The fact that the President is elected and may at any time be censured is a fairly effective safe-guard against his mis-using his powers.

Excellent Choice.

At their meeting yesterday The Trustees of the Port of Bombay elected Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to serve as their representative in the Governing Body of the Training Ship for the Indian Mercantile Marine. The Government of India have decided to locate the Training Ship at Bombay and they considered that it would "add greatly to the efficiency of the administration if a representative of the Bombay Port Trust would consent to become a member of the Governing Body." In electing Sir Purshottamdas the Trustees have made an excellent choice. In another matter that came up for disposal at their meeting yesterday the Trustees also decided in a way which would add to Bombay's value as an expanding business centre. They agreed to lease land at their Grain Depot to the General Motors India Limited, an American concern, which intends to open there a factory for "assembling" motor cars of various makes for which it holds agencies in India. Bombay will thus become a great distributing centre for the East for American cars. We hope the new factory were provide an opening for Indian technical skill in this line.

Men and Matters.

"His sonnets are like a planet-like-music. Reason has traced the plan of his poems, love has given them life and charm. His poem on "Boby" lifts the veil from the beauty of the world and throws over the most familiar objects the glow and hollow of imagination."

* * * * *

This brilliant critique appears in the "Indian National Herald" which often stupidly upbraids others for faults of composition. "A planet-like-music." That must be "some" music—although we cannot even imagine what sort of music a planet makes. With regard to that poem on "Boby"— Oh George Robey! Well of course he would do that sort of thing—lifting the veil from the world's "Beauty"—the world's sweet-heart or some such planet-like-music with a girl's name. We can understand more easily the glow and hollow of the imagination, especially the hollow.

* * * * *

Critique continued.

"Miss ..... played two of her own compositions and Mrs. ..... rendered "Chopkin's "Ballade" and "Beethoven's Sonata Pathetique." After tea was over Miss ..... thanked the host and hostess and Mr. .... proposed a vote of thanks to all the artists who by their creative talents enriched the occasion."

* * * * *

"Chopkin's" Ballade! Why, of course, isn't that the latest and most 'spirituelle' reincarnation of Chopin played with chop (sticks) by (bump) kins? "After tea was over Miss Dickenson thanked the host and hostess. We imagine she said: "Thank goodness tea is over"!" The artists enriched the occasion by their creative talents. So we are told. But we imagine the learned musical critic who knows his "Chopkins" so well means by "creative talents" £ s. d. in classical language. A talent which varied in value, was, among the Greeks, Romans and Assyrians, the equivalent of £243 15s. Such a talent, we venture to think, is generally more "creative" than the mere gift of an artist and we can well understand how the occasion was enriched.

* * * * *

On behalf of "His Majesty the God, King of Heaven and Emperor of the World" we have received a "true copy (of a letter addressed to the Government of India) forwarded for publication to the public" from his "representative."

* * * * *

This "representative of God" writes to us from 2 Kalewadi Girgaon to say that "God may appear in the world and do rouin (sic) the English sovereign power and make happy the India from all sides."

* * * * *

Then he gives them "last and final instructions." "I am rejoicing excellently," he says, "to inform you that God has taken re-birth again in India."

* * * * *

The "representative of God" becomes more precise. He informs us further that the God's name is "Wishvamber." He will "make happy his followers without waiting for a moment."

So let it be. Amen.

* * * * *

There is to be an agreement on a new ratio amongst the Three Powers met at Geneva to consider the reduction of their naval armaments. But why must Mr. Bridgeman from Great Britain talk the matter over with Mr. Gibson from America "in a private house in the outskirts of the city" of Geneva? It looks very much like a conspiracy to fool Japan. Doesn't it?

* * * * *

Teacher: "What excuse have you for being so late?"

Johnny (breathlessly): "I ran so fast, teacher, that I—I didn't have time to think of one."

SMOOTH SAILING FOR GOVERNMENT.

A MINISTER IN A HURRY.

PRESIDENT REBUKES GOVT. BENCHES

NO JOINT MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 19.

Tuesday's sitting of the Bombay Legislative Council was a smooth sailing for the Government Members, three important Bills were almost disposed off during the course of the day. The Aden Bill waa given the third reading and it went through its final stage along with the consequential amendments proposed by the Home Member. A Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 also passed all its three readings without even a tinge of controversy. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 was next in on the agenda but it was postponed till the third session of the Council.

The Bill that evoked some interesting speeches by fits and starts was the Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Board's Act 1923. It was moved by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah in a matter-of-fact speech and it passed its first reading without any criticism whatsoever. The opposition had reserved its onslaught for the second reading which was indeed a very tough job. Mr. B. G. Pahalajani moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for proper consideration. Some of the clauses of the Bill are certainly controversial and the mover of the Bill would have been well advised if he had accepted the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee. Instead Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah was in hot haste in getting the Bill passed through all its stages in a single sitting. Evidently he must have been relying on his infallible majority rather than on the merits of his case. Mr. Pahalajani's amendment was lost when put to vote. The unwillingness of the Minister for Self-Government to refer the Bill to the Committee brought in its wake no end of confusion. He forthwith moved the second reading of the Bill and the members were compelled to move their amendments to the clauses of the Bill without giving any notice. More than half a dozen amendments were moved on a single clause that empowers the Chairman of the School Board to sit on the District Local Board when educational matters are under consideration of that Board. Amendment after amendment was lost and the situation on the whole became so tense that even the President could not control it. The mover of the Bill was unbending in his attitude. A very absurd situation arose when Mr. P. R. Chikodi moved an amendment that in the absence of the Chairman of the School Board even a vice-Chairman or the Administrative Officer be allowed to sit on the District Local Board. The mover of the Bill had half a mind to accept that amendment but he preferred to be indecisive on the point. The sequence of the whole situation was that the amendment of Mr. Chikodi had to be put to vote. The "Ayes" thought that the amendment was bound to be carried and consequently they did not raise their voice to the pitch to which it ought to have been raised. The "Nos" were mischievously noisy and the President had to give his decision in favour of the "Nos."

The amendment was then pressed to division and the result was a sad commentary upon the sense of responsibility of the House, 63 members voted for the amendment and none against. The voting proved to be a mere unbecoming farce. This moved the President to make some trenchant remarks on both sides of the House. He warned the Government Members against their hot haste in moving the reading of their Bills in close succession without giving time to the opposite side to frame their amendments in proper time. He also hinted that the opposition side would be well advised to study the Bill in advance and to anticipate the Government Members. The debate on the whole was extremely dull and very often beside the point, some refreshing breeze was provided by Mr. K. M. Munshi in moving the adjournment of the business till the next day. The motion for adjournment was defeated, yet it gave the real perspective of the mood in which the House was involuntarily thrown. The discussion on the Local Board Bill is still proceeding. The Bill as it stands amended is full of anomalies, which will have to be rectified at a later stage. The general opinion of the House is that the Bill ought to have been sent to the Select Committee for proper handling.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 19.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again at the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday afternoon, and proceeded with the Government Bills.

At question time, replying to a query of Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah stated that the Ministers had not accepted the principle of joint responsibility in the administration of the "transferred" Department. As regards the holding of joint meetings, the Ministers had kept up to their old attitude.

Mr. Syed Munawar asked the Government to state whether they were aware that the earned wages of the textile workers in Bombay were forfeited if they remained absent, or left the service. In reply, Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that the Labour Office was making an enquiry into deductions from wages and payments in respect of fines.

A good deal of tussle ensued on the series of questions asked by Mr. Noor Mohamad with regard to the demolition of mosques on the grounds of the Lloyd Barrage. To a specific question, Sir Cowasji Jehangir replied that one mosque had been accidentally demolished. Compensation was given to the Mullah to erect a new mosque. The General Member further stated that under the Land Acquisition Act, even mosques could be acquired. Mr Noor Mohamed then pointedly asked the General Member to quote a single instance whether before the Sukkur Barrage, any mosque had been acquired under the Land Acquisition Act.

MINISTERS' JOINT RESPONSIBILITY

The General Member asked for a notice of that question.

Replying to a supplementary question of Mr. R. G. Pradhan regarding the joint responsibility of Ministers, the Senior Minister, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah observed that every group in the Council was desirous to have its own Minister, and there was not a single individual group that could command the confidence of the House. The Ministers have therefore to be selected from various groups, and the joint responsibility had consequently become a very difficult thing. The Senior Member, however, assured the House that all the three

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SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

RECRUIT RIDDLED WITH BULLET.

SENSATION AT DHANOWRI.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 19.

A shooting accident with fatal results occurred on Sunday afternoon in the vicinity of the village Dhanowri, where a party of three soldiers from the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners had gone on an expedition of shooting small game on Sunday afternoon. The party consisted of Havaldar Major Mahomeddin, sepoy Tayal Singh, and Recruit Syed Ali. They were on their way back to East Kirkee, when the Havaldar saw a deer. He loaded his gun, and putting it on his shoulder went after the animal the other two men following. It seems that the Havildar inadvertently pulled the trigger, as there was suddenly heard a loud report and Recruit Syed Ali fell down. On examination it was found that the bullet had struck the recruit on the right side, and passing through his body had emerged on the other side.

Assistance was called for, and ambulance was sent out from Kirkee. But the wounded recruit had expired before the ambulance could arrive on the spot.

It is quite likely that criminal proceedings will be taken against the Havaldar. In the meanwhile enquiries are proceeding.

ADEN CHARGES.

INDIA'S ANNUAL CONTRIBUTION

WHITE PAPER ON MIDDLE EAST ESTIMATES.

LONDON, July 19.

A white paper explaining the Colonial and Middle East estimates states that as the offset against the large saving effected in the cost of Iraq garrison, His Majesty's Government has waived the claim for certain transferred assets amounting to £570,000. The notable decreases are £1,141,000 in respect of Iraq and £166,000 in Palestine, while in the case of Arabia there has been an increase of £259,000 owing to the inclusion of charges in respect of political and military administration of Aden. The cost of Imperial Garrisons in Iraq and Palestine decreased to £936,000, of which £894,000 are attributable to Iraq, mainly as a result of the treaty with Turkey last year. A sub-head mentions that the Government of India is contributing £250,000,000 annually for three years towards the military and political charges in connection with Aden, and, thereafter, one-third of the cost up to the maximum of £150,000 annually.—Reuter.

TRADE UNIONS STRIKE CALLED OFF.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST LEADER ARRESTED.

LONDON, July 18.

Vienna.—Trade Unions have called off the railway and postal strikes following the categorical refusal of Seipel to consider the Socialist demands to reconstruct a Government until the strike terminated when demands must be submitted constitutionally to Parliament.

The arrested persons include the Communist leader Pieck who flew from Berlin to Vienna immediately the trouble arose.—Reuter.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT PLANS.

AGREEMENT ON NEW RATIO.

DIFFERENCE REGARDING BIG CRUISERS.

LONDON, July 18.

Lord Jellicoe who was returned from Geneva owing to serious illness of his prother conferred to-day with Mr. Baldwin for an hour when Lord Beatty was present.

Geneva.—It is understood that Mr. Bridgeman is awaiting the authority from Home before accepting the Anglo-Japanese agreement which is secretly being discussed to-day with the Americans.—Reuter.

BASIS OF DISCUSSION.

London.—According to well-informed British and Japanese circles in Londnon the basis of discussions at Geneva is the 12-12-8 ratio for 10,000 ton cruisers apart from which the total tonnage for smaller cruisers and destroyers is being discussed. Britain at present has 14 ten thousand cruisers either built, or being built and one projected and so the agreement on the 12-12-8 ratio will mean that Britain will have to sacrifice three to four ships. Reuter.

Geneva.—In a private house in the outskirts of the city Mr. Bridgeman submitted to Mr. Gibson, the proposed Anglo-Japanese agreement which Mr. Gibson asked for time to examine carefully. It is probable that the next meeting will be held to-morrow. It is understood that there are two or three fundamental differences between the Anglo-Japanese plan and the American plan, especially with regard to the number of big cruisers, the calibre of guns and the number of submarines. Apparently Americans do not favour the 12-12-8 ratio for 10,000 ton cruisers and do not regard six-inch guns as adequate in case of small cruisers.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" states on good authority that the Standard Oil Company has undertaken the agency for the sale of Soviet fuel oil bunkers in Columbo.—Free Press.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN INDIA.

FINAL STEP TOWARS FORMATION.

ELECTIONS TO COUNCIL

BOMBAY, July 19.

The final step towards the formation of an Institute of Bankers in India was taken yesterday at a meeting of the representatives of interested banks. Among the banks represented at the meeting were: The Imperial Bank of India, the Union Bank of India, The Punjab National Bank, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, The National Bank of India, The Bank of India, Limited, The Eastern Bank of India Limited, besides representative of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company, Solicitors to the proposed institute.

The meeting took up for consideration the report of the Sub-Committee appointed on the 17th March last, to go into the question, consisting of Sir Narcott Warren, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, A. R. Ingram, H. A. W. Brent, A. G. Gray, J. E. Moir, S. N. Pochkhanwala and Sir P. C. Sethna.

"The formation of an Institute of Bankers in India", the report ran, "has, on several occasions in recent years, been mooted, but it was not until the beginning of 1925, that the question was seriously considered by the Imperial Bank of India, at the instigation of the Hon'ble the Finance Member of the Government of India.

As a preliminary step, the Imperial Bank of India approached the leading Banks in India regarding the desirability of the formation of such an institute, and the extent to which each Bank was prepared both financially and otherwise, to support such a scheme, and the nature of the majority of replies received evidenced the fact that an Indian Institute would fill a long-felt want, and would materially assist in educating the youth of India, who were desirous of entering on a Banking career, in the Practice and Law of Banking in this country.

The first meeting of the Representatives of the Banks interested in the scheme was held on the 17th March 1927, and the outcome of this meeting was the formation of the present Sub-Committee to consider the question in detail.

The Sub-Committee has held several meetings at which the subject matter has been thoroughly discussed and it is hoped that their efforts will prove of assistance towards the desired end.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

A memorandum and Articles of Association have been drawn up in consultation with Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company, which allows for the control of the new Institute to be vested in a Council to consist of not less than 20 and not more than 30 gentlemen connected with the Banking and Allied professions, and it is for the purpose of electing the first members of the Council that a further final meeting of the representatives of the Banks interested in the scheme has now been called.

The Council will appoint its own Office-bearers, will have power to add to its number as and when considered necessary, having regard to the activities of the Institute, and will hold its meetings at stated times to receive and discuss suggestions for the promotion of the objects for which the Indian Institute of Bankers is to be established.

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTE.

These objects may be summarised as follows:—

(a) To consider all questions affecting the interests of Bankers and of persons engaged in or connected with the business of banking; (b) to encourage the study of the Theory of Banking, and for that purpose to institute a scheme of examinations; (c) to promote information on Banking and kindred subjects by lectures, discussions, books etc.; (d) to collect and circulate statistics, and other information relating to the business of Banking in India.

CLASSES OF MEMBERS.

It is recommended that there should be four classes of members namely:—(a) Fellows, (b) Associates, (c) Certificated Associates and (d) Ordinary members; and that the annual rates of subscriptions should be as follows:—(a) Fellows, Rs. 50; (b) Associates, Rs. 20; (c) Certificated Associates, Rs. 5; (d) Ordinary members, Rs. 5; which may be commuted by a single payment of Rs. 500, Rs. 200, Rs. 50 and Rs. 50 respectively.

It has already been stated that the management of the Institute is to be vested in the Council, and it is for the Council to decide after experience of th actual working of the institute, whether changes or alterations should be made in the Constitution thereof, and it is therefore unnecessary, at this stage, to enter further into the details of such management as laid down in the memorandum and articles of Association.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL.

The meeting elected the following

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BATTLE ROYAL EXPECTED.

RESERVE BANK SELECT COMMITTEE MEETS.

PT. MALAVIYA TO LAUNCH OPPOSITION.

BLACKETT TO MEET CALCUTTA MERCHANTS.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The popular section of the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill which met at Birla Park last night had a prolonged discussion on the Government proposal regarding the Directorate of the new Bank.

CONSTITUTION OF DIRECTORATE.

It is understood that the view that the Assembly must have representation on the Board of Directors found emphatic expression. While the section led by Pandit Malaviya and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas would not show any inclination to a compromise on this point, it is understood that Government are equally determined to contest this proposal on the ground that representations of the Assembly on the Directorate would inevitably result in the subjugation of the Board to political influence. It is expected that the discussion of this question coming up to-morrow will lead to a heated debate and on the decision of the Committee on this vital question will depend the further progress of the bill so far as the Government are concerned.

It is understood that the Committee towards the close of yesterday's meeting decided in favour of locating 85 per cent. of the reserves of the new Central Bank in India.—A. P.

FIXED FIDUCIARY SYSTEM.

PT. MALAVIYA ON THE ISSUE OF SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The important issue on which the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill debated and divided to-day related to the constitution of the Reserve which shall constitute the assets of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank. The Bill adopts the proportional Reserve system under which as stated by the Currency Commission in Para 130 of their Report "Addition of 40 units to Gold Reserve permits the Bank to issue notes to the amount of 100 units. Conversely the loss of Reserve of 40 units forces the contraction of notes to the extent of 100 units. The system thus permits of a far wider range of expansion and contraction than fixed by the fiduciary system."

FIXED FIDUCIARY SYSTEM.

Pandit Malaviya, it is understood, proposes adoption of the Fixed Fiduciary system under which the securities are not a fixed percentag eo the total issue but a fixed amount and all the rest is based on gold, unit for unit. Pandit, it is understood, objected to the Proporational Reserve system on the ground of its investing the issue authority with great powers of inflation and deflation. He pointed out that fixed Fiduciary system is adopted by England which alone amongst the war-stricken countries avoided repudiation of its liabilities and ultimately returned to gold standard, while countries like Germany, Austria and Hungary with their currencies based in Fixed-Proportional system had to face the worst currency depreciation in the past ten years and ended by total repudation of their liabilities. Pandit Malaviya is also said to have relied on the authority of the Cunliffe Committee who considered both Proportional Reserve and Fixed Fiduciary systems and rejected the former and recommended the Fixed Fiduciary system in their reports of 1918 and 1919 which view was again confirmed by another committee of Inquiry in England into the question in 1925.

Pandit Malaviya is also said to have contended that the fixed Proportional Reserve system may lead to frequent suspension of Reserve provisions. Panditji was warmly supported, it is understood, by Mr. Shunmukham Chetty.

THE OPPOSITE VIEW.

On the other hand, the argument on the other side appears to be that for a country like India where credit system and substitution of currency by cheques had not developed and payments were all in one form of currency or other it was necessary to invest the currency authority with vide powers of expansion and contraction. Only question was whether they that power would be rightly exercised in the best interests of the country. It had to be assumed that the power would be exercised rightly with a proper Board of Management. It was also argued that two-fifths was only a statutory minimum and not maximum and ordinarily the percentage of gold coin and bullion should always be in excess of two-fifths and nearer eighty per cent. than farther from it, it was also pointed out that provision for suspension of the Reserve provisions should become more frequent under the Fixed Fiduciary system than under the Fixed Proportional system. There was no practical scheme before the Committee of how under the Fixed Fiduciary system increased Reserve could be employed. The question, it is stated, was not pressed to division, but there was voting by show of hands on which the fixed Proportional system was declared to be carried.

THE RUPEE HOLDING.

In discussion of the sub-clauses the proviso that holdings shall not exceed Rs. 70 crores in the beginning, in the next three years Rs. 50 crores, in the next four years Rs. 35 crores, and Rs. 25 crores thereafter was altered by providing for holding of Rs. 95 crores in the beginning, decreasing to Rs. 75 crores in the next three years, to sixty crores in the next four years and fifty crores thereafter. The rupees now in circulation, it is said, amounts to Rs. 108 crores. It was considered inadvisable to release about thirty-three crores of rupees which Government may be tempted to melt and sell and thus disturb the silver market and also be unable to provide extra rupees when the demand arises for them. It was therefore proposed to fix the rupee holdings at Rs. 95 crores in the beginning, declining to Rs. 50 crores after seven years and to make recommendations to Government that the released rupees should be held by Government and not melted or sold.

The Committee carried these proposals.

VALUATION OF GOLD COIN.

In regard to clauses providing for the valuation of gold coin, etc. In terms of 18 pence rupee, notice was given of substituting 16 pence rupee, in the Assembly. In regard to the clause providing that of the gold coin and gold bullion held in reserve not less than one-half shall be held in British India, change was made providing for 85 per cent of gold coin and gold bullion to be held in India, which works out to 21 per cent. of the total reserve. It was also privided that gold standard countries, securities of which can be held in reserves, be previously notified by the Governor-General, while the clause providing for inclusion in Reserve of Bills of Exchange of 90 days maturity was deleted.

The Committee passed without alteration sections 26 to 30 pertaining to liabilities of the Bank, transfer of assets and liabilities to Bank, delivery to Government of surplus rupee coins, purchase of rupee coin and obligations of Government and Bank in respect of rupee coin without alteration.

The Committee was discussing Sec. 31, relating to obligations to supply different

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CUSTOMS CORDON

PRINCES' AND PEOPLES' PROTESTS

SPECIAL SESSION OF KATHIAWAR CONFERENCE?

AHMEDABAD, July 19.

The reimposition of the customs cordon between British India and the Kathiawar States after the failure of the Abu Conference has created a stir both among the Hindus and the people of Kathiawar. There is a movement among the Princes to explore all avenues of devising some concerted measures. Jamnagar has already moved in the matter and sent Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to England to represent its case. Porebunder, it is understood, is deputing the Dewan of Limbdi to go to England towards the end of this month to represent its case. Wankaner has already submitted its protest to the Government of India and other State, such as Rajkote, Junagadh and Limbdi, etc., will it is believed, soon follow suit. The people of the Kathiawar States are also holding meetings of protest and the Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference held at Rajkote has decided to hold a special session of that Conference. Mr. Devchand Parikh, General Secretary of the Conference has cabled to the Jam Saheb in London asking for his permission to hold a special session in Jamnagar.—A. P.

"REVIVING OLD TACTICS."

A HIT AT KHILAFAT ORGANISATION.

CENSURE MOTION IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

SIMLA, July 18.

Great interest was shown in the proceedings of the Punjab Legislative Council which opened to-day for a brief summer session at Barnes Court (Government House). Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency's motion for a grant for additional police for Lahore raised a lively debate. Sir Geoffrey while speaking generally on the nature of demands assured the House that these were mostly of a non-recurring nature, as Government was conducting a stock-taking review of their resources and would piece together their proposals into a really well-conceived picture of development before coming to the Council next autumn session. As this remission was the last of the windfalls they must undertake the scheme with proper foresight.

Mr. Maqbool raised the question of communal tension by a token cut and condemned the gutter press. Sardar Habibullah spoke strongly against trying to recruit Banias and the like to police. Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency replied that the experience of Amritsar riots was that Gurkhas inspired a sense of security as they were found to be partial neither to Muslims nor Hindus. Therefore, out of a total of 350 additional police 9 Gurkha head constables and 77 foot constables had been recruited. Of the remainder of 350, there were two head constables each belonging to the Sikh, Hindu and Muslim communities and 84 Sikh constables, 122 Hindus and 87 Muslims. This was entirely in consonance with Government's policy that consistent with efficiency, undue preponderance of a community be prevented and as about 75 per cent. of the police of the province was Muslim there was a preponderance of this community, new recruits were mainly drawn from Hindu and Sikh Martial classes on attractive terms and had semi-military duties. Mr. Maqbool withdrew his motion.

BEATING OF UNDER TRIAL PRISONERS.

Mr. Afzal Haq raised a debate on the motion for censuring police for beating under-trial prisoners and volunteers on the arrest during Lahore riots. He was supported warmly by Dr. Alam.

Sir Geoffrey repudiated the charges and dwelt on the part played by the mover in the unfortunate events which was a blot on the honour of the House of which he was a member (hear hear).

The President:—These charges cannot be preferred incidentally. The Hon'ble Member must move an independent and substantive resolution if he wishes to make charges against another member.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Sir Geoffrey said that this Khilafat organization was trying to revive its old tactics seeing their dupes in trouble and themselves collecting funds and disposing them off to their own satisfaction (laughter). He was gratified that more temperate counsels had prevailed at Lahore and that the people would not be misled by cries of "Islam in danger." Once Islam was in serious danger and it was the British Government that at Lausanne helped Islam. Could not then they trust their local Government to see them through a temporary and purely local difficulty? (Applause).

The motion was rejected only two supporting it. Of the legislative measures dealt with the bill for providing executive officers for municipalities of Lahore and Amritsar was introduced and referred to a Select Committee while the bill of Sir Geoffrey to amend the Court Fees Act was opposed by Mr. Lalsingh and rejected at the introduction stage. Sir Geoffrey declared that Government itself had not yet made up its mind regarding its desirability but wanted to sound public opinion finally.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. Maqbool's adjournment motion which had been admitted earlier in the day to discuss Multan riots and the prevention of such riots raised a very interesting debate. Mr. Maqbool was for special measures to penalise the gutter press and communal desperadoes. Mr. Craik declared from intimate knowledge of the past five years that the Punjab Vernacular Press was a most virulent and obscene fomenter of communl troubles of all provinces and largely caused communal hatred. The present power was ineffective. Ordinarily forfeiture could hardly be ordered before the sale of paper and the prosecution of the editor only magnified the mischief while almost half the numbr of papers had dummy editors. The more a paper lied, the more it sold and he was convinced that all this was done for pecuniary gain. We wanted a definite encouragement from the Council and an expression of its opinion that the law must be strengthened.

Pundit Nanak Chand assured him that the whole Province would welcome such a measure.

PUBLIC OPINION MUST FIRST IMPROVE.

Sir Abdul Qadir also supported the motion. Rana Ferozedin and Dr. Alam held that public opinion must first improve as it was reflected in the Press. Raja Narendranath was sceptical of the success of the proposal.

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency replying to the suggestions made by several members for a Round Table Conference said that the matter would be considered, but there must first be a desire for such unity. Press legislation, he said, would have to be of an all-India character.

MOTION TALKED OUT.

The motion was talked out.—A. P.

SEND AN AGENT.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS.

MR. RANGACHARIAR SATISFIED.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER'S ASSURANCE

MADRAS, July 18.

A strong plea for the appointment of an Indian Agent or Agent-General in Australia to protect the interests of Indians and to promote friendly inter-course between the two countries was made in the course of an interview to a representative of the Associated Press by Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar on his return to Madras from his recent visit to Australia as India's representative at the Canbera ceremonies.

"In the first place," Said Mr. Rangachariar, "I would like to convey to the people of my country messages of goodwill I have been asked to convey both from the Government and the people of Australia at a dinner given by the Commonwealth Government to the Premiers of several states at the time of the recent financial adjustment conference. The Prime Minister speaking on the toast in my honour with the full concurrence of his colleagues and Premiers of these states desired me to convey to the Government and people of India their warm appreciation of the courtesy extended by India in sending a representative to the great national function and to assure the people of India of the goodwill of Australia and of her sympathy with India in her aspirations.

ONLY A FEW MURMURS.

The Lord Mayor and the Mayors of several states and towns which I visited expressed their high appreciation of the good character of Indians resident in their midst. Indians also whom I met in several states were generally in a contented and happy state and expressed their appreciation of the warm neighbourly treatment they were receiving at the hands of the population. Here and there, were a few murmurs especially in the matter of obtaining employment and their having not yet been accorded franchise for the State Parliament in Queensland and West Australia. I have made representations to the Premiers of those two states and also to the Prime Minister about these subjects and I am sure improvements will take place in this direction. In a very short time I am bound to give prominence to two or three instances where people went out of their way to express their goodwill to India. Knowing I was passing through their stations by rail the Mayors of Tawoomba in Queensland, of Balarat in Victoria and Quorn in South Australia gathered together with prominent citizens and dignitaries of those places at railway stations not only to greet me personally and give me their good wishes but also to request me to convey their goodwill and sympathy to the people of this country. Continuing Mr. Rangachariar said India was very little known in Australia just as Australia was in this country. It was essential that each country should send Agent. An Agent-General to Australia was of paramount importance in order to protect the interests of Indians in Australia who though very small in number were very much scattered about and were comparatively ignorant. Indians number about 2,000 in all these states put together and it was difficult for them to act together and consequently presence of a well-informed Indian Agent would be a great help to these people. Almost every country has got a Consul or representative in Australia and I must say I am rather surprised that India has not got a representative there. There are many enquiries about Indian products and the only person who can give any information is the British Trade Commissioner who is not in touch with India and who has got to get information from London. I should also advocate interchange of officials or deputation of officials connected with education and agricultural departments for comparing notes as to the methods and results.

CONGRESS POLITICS.

Questioned with regard to recent development in the Congress politics Mr. Rangachariar said from what little he had seen on his return to this country he regretted the personal turn it had taken in some respect. He added:—"I would gladly welcome the entry of the Justice, non-Brahmins into the political arena of the Congress. It does not matter who runs the machinery of the Congress so long as the Congress exists for uplifting the nation, improving the economic condition of the people, and creating self-resultent, self-respecting and united India. I trust this is the spirit with which these non-Brahmins have resolved to enter the Congress. I only wish some of them avoided hatred of individuals and of communities as a whole. Let our efforts be to uplift India and Indians as a whole irrespective of caste and creed. Then only can we expect to achieve such a result in this country as in Australia. Let the past be forgotten. Let us be united in a spirit of love and brotherly feeling in the common cause."—A.P.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE CENSURED.

NO TODDY SHOP AT CHOWPATTY.

CORPORATION ESTABLISHES A PRINCIPLE.

MEMBERS VOTE FEES FOR THEMSELVES.

The Improvements Board which also constitute the Municipal Corporation performed another somersault at their meeting on Tuesday in undoing what they had done only three months ago. At the end of March last they passed a resolution requesting the Government to amend the Act so as to do away with the payment of fees to the members of the Improvements Committee. This resolution was carried with a large majority and amidst cheers. On Tuesday, however, Mr. Meyer Nissim brought another resolution to rescind the proposition of March last and that too was carried with a majority. Some of the members characterised this is a disgrace to the public life in the city while Dr. G. V. Deshmukh pointed out the injustice of the case by instancing the honorary medical staff of the King Edward Memorial Hospital who were receiving only Rs. 150 for their conveyance per month and were considered to be under the Municipal Commissioner while the members of the Committee who received Rs. 120 p.m. were considered independent members. The House, however, were not in the mood to listen to wise and sober counsel and rescinded the resolution by a majority.

Another interesting question whether toddy is liquor or not was once and for all decided by the Board and Mr. Tairsee's resolution was passed with an overwhelming majority. Mr. Tairsee challenged those who stated that toddy was not liquor to drink and demonstrate whether it intoxicated them or not while Dr. Henriques from his personal experience of Salsette said that toddy was responsible for a number of criminal cases in the Andheri and Thana Courts.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the Board do hereby rescind their resolution No. 32 dated 22nd March, 1927, regarding the abolition of fees payable to members for attendance at Committee meetings and the President be requested to inform Government accordingly.

Mr. Nissim in moving his resolution said the only argument advanced for not paying fees to members of the Improvement Trust Committee was that they should be public-spirited enough to serve the city without any remuneration. Mr. Nissim submitted that it was a sentimental argument and the House need not be led away by it. The Improvements Committee was as important as the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation and there was as much necessity to pay the members of the Improvements Committee as it was to pay the members of the Standing Committee.

"PLAYING TO THE GALLERY".

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded the proposition and said those who were against the payment of fees to the Committee members were only playing to the gallery. Without payment the Committee meeting were not attended and they were adjourned very often for want of quorum. The Standing Committee was never adjourned for want of a quorum, because its members were paid. He, therefore, urged the House to support the motion wholeheartedly.

Dr. J. N. Choksey hinted that while the day before the Nationalists brought a resolution, that day the Progressive party had tabled a motion for rescinding their own proposition which had been passed only three months ago. It was stultifying themselves in the eyes of the public it was shameful that they were demanding payment for doing public service.

Mr. E. R. Heerjibhdin considered it a sad commentary on public life in Bombay that its representatives in the Corporation were demanding money for rendering public service. During the time of Municipal elections they issued manifestoes and did considerable propaganda work showing the people what they had done and proposed doing in the Corporation but in the Corporation itself they demanded money for doing work for the city.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla was in favour of giving fees to Committee members but he was on principle opposed to rescinding a resolution only passed three months ago. Dr. M. C. Javle thought that the time had come to pay fees to all members of the Corporation.

Dr. A. G. Viegas was surprised that a resolution was brought in the House to rescind a proposition passed in March last with an overwhelming majority and which was greeted with tremendous cheers. The din of the cheers still rang in his ears and he was pained to find that another resolution was brought to undo what was done three months ago. He suspected some subterranean influence on Mr. Nissim to bring the resolution otherwise personalty he thought Mr. Nissim was like a lamb rolling in wealth and not likely to bring a derogatory proposition for the payment of fees to the Committee members. He pointed out to the House that the day previous the House had declined to rescind their resolution passed three years ago and he urged the House to do the same thing in case of this resolution also which was passed only three months ago.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh failed to understand the policy of the Corporation. Twenty-four hours ago, he said, the House were not inclined to rescind a resolution passed three years ago and that day they were inclined to pass a resolution passed only three months ago. He was of opinion that fees for all Committees should be abolished. He pointed out the injustice of the case by giving instance of the King Edward Memorial Hospital's honorary medical staff who were paid only Rs. 150 conveyance allowance per month and were placed under the Municipal Commissioner as a subordinate staff of the Corporation while the members of the Committees who received Rs. 120 for their fees were considered independent.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot expressed his opinion in favour of payment of fees as it ensured regular attendance.

The question was put to the vote at this stage and was carried by 28 votes against 21 by show of hands. A poll was demanded and the result was that 28 voted for the proposition and 21 against it. The proposition was, therefore, declared carried.

Consideration was then resumed on the resolution of Mr. Tairsee who had moved at the last meeting that:

"That the Board regrets that the Improvements Committee have approved of the location of a toddy shop on the Chowpatty estate belonging to the Trust inspite of the Board's Resoltion No. 19 dated the 14th July 1926, prohibiting the location of liquor shops on the Trust's estates and premises and are of opinion that toddy shops also should not be allowed to be located in the Trust's property as they are also liquor shops".

Mr. D. G. Dalvi resuming the discussion said toddy was liquor and drew a picture of the Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates which were crowded by offenders who had indulged in excessive toddy drink. He emphatically asserted that toddy was intoxicant and regretted that a prominent member like Mr. Nariman drew a line between toddy and liquor. The goal of the Corporation was prohibition and Mr. Dalvi urged the House not to make any distinction between toddy and liquor.

Dr. A. J. Henriques gave his own experience of todly and said that in the part of the country (Salsette) he hailed from there were plenty of toddy trees and repudiated the theory that the poor people enjoyed it as food. On the other hand, he said there were brutal assaults after toddy drinks and the Andheri and Thana courts were full of cases which were primarily due to toddy drink.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara gave the analysis of toddy and said after 24 hours it created 7.4 percentage of alcohol which was not much seeing that light liquor contained alcohol in that quantity. Besides the toddy shop in question was fifty feet away from the Hindu temple and did not come in the way of any body.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia opposed the resolution and said the resolution of the Board was not to allow liquor shops on the property of the Board. Toddy shop did not constitute a liquor shop. Besides the Improvements Committee were in no way insubordinate to the Board because the Board's resolution was quite distinct and that was that no liquor shop shall be allowed on the premises of the Board. The particular toddy shop was in existence for the last 10 years and no complaint had been received and urged the house to consider the poor circumstances of the poor Parsi lady who owned the shop and who had to support a large family.

Dr. M. C. Javle drew the attention of the house to the fact that there was a temple near the toddy shop, then there was a market, and last but not the least, there was the residence close by of Sir V. A. Dabholkar.

Mr. B. G. Horniman urged the house not to be led away by sentiments that a poor Parsi lady had to support a large family and for that reason a toddy shop should be allowed. The question was of the principle laid down by the Corporation, viz., of prohibition as their goal and by the resolution under discussion they were bringing the Improvement Trust on the lines of the Municipal Corporation.

INSUBORDINATION.

Mr. Tairsee in his reply pointed out how the Improvements Committee had acted insubordinately to the Board when the question came first before the Board and he asked for adjournment so as to take the opinion of the Board that proposition was defeated. Then next week Mr. Silam brought a notice of motion to postpone giving effect to the proposition till the matter was decided by the Board and that too was defeated. Then as a last resort the resolution under discussion was brought in the Board for their final and definite opinion. If it was not insubordination on the part of the Improvements Committee he wanted to know what else it was. Referring to the question whether toddy was liquor or not he was, he said, prepared to give toddy for drink to all those who said it was not liquor and was not an intoxicant and challenged them to undergo the experiment whether they got intoxicated and drunk thereby or not. He admitted that it might be a hard case for the poor owner, but he concluded by saying "hard case will always be when you do a right thing."

The question was put to the vote and was carried by 36 votes against 8.

The Board then considered the question of raising loan of Rs. 25 lacs "in camera."

"FLAME OF THE FOREST."

A THRILLING INDIAN NOVEL

"Flame of the Forest," an Indian story of absorbing interest by Alice Eustace, well-known writer of "The Make-Believe Lover" and "Cloistered Virtue" will be published every Wednesday and Saturday in the illustrated supplement of the "Bombay Chronicle." It is a story inspired by sincerity of thought and purpose, and written with a real gift for suggesting atmosphere and for deftly weaving the intricate web of a fine romance. The interest is so gripping that after having once begun no reader will be inclined to leave it till he or she has read it to the end. Do not miss your copy of "The Chronicle."

SEPARATION OF SIND.

MIXING UP OF DIFFERENT ISSUES.

MR HARCHANDRAI'S WARNING TO OUTSIDERS

SIMLA, July 17.

"The question of Sindh has been discussed fairly thoroughly by the people of Sind during the last three months both in the Press and the platform. Looking to the way in which several outsiders are commenting on the proposal, it is necessary for me once again to emphasise that joint electorates and separation of Sind are two entirely independent questions, and must be considered separately, each on its own merits", said Mr. Harchandrai Vishendas, M.L.A., in the course of a Press interview.

He added: "The Sind Muslim Association, representing Muslims of all shades of opinion, has, at a recent meeting, separated the issues and have definitely asked for separation of Sind without joint electorates. The determining factor in the question should be the welfare of the people of the Province and not the fulfilment of communal aspirations or the satisfaction of narrow parochial or provincial sentiment.

"A VICIOUS PRINCIPLE."

To divide a historic Presidency merely to give a particular community a majority in a certain number of provinces is to accept a vicious principle, which will lead to endless demands by other communities for its extension and cause the country in the near future endless trouble.

MINORITY INTERESTS IN SIND.

The unfair way in which the Muslim majorities in District Local Boards in Sind are treating the Hindus and taxing them and the use for personal and communal ends to which the Muslim representatives from Sind have put their increased power and influence after the Reforms, have naturally alarmed the Hindu community. At a meeting of the Sind Mahomedan Association recently held at Hyderabad under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Shah Nawas Bhutto, M.L.C., it was resolved that Sind be separated from the rest of the Bombay Presidency but joint electorates should not be introduced as owing to the present aggressive activities of the Hindus in India and the tension already existing between the two communities, joint electorates would reinforce bitterness between them, that the question of the separation of other provinces should also not be dragged in as it would impair the chances of separation of Sind and obscure that issue, so that they pick out the plum of separation of Sind, which suits their taste out of the pudding prepared for them by Mr. M. A. Jinnah who stipulates that it should be eaten wholly or not at all. One can easily understand the motive at the back of this. Mr. Jinnah makes an open confession that Mahomedan minorities cannot trust Hindu majorities and it is to be expected that the Hindu minority of Sind will not trust the Mahomedan majority specially in view of the recent happenings. 'They say trust begets trust and distrust begets distrust.' Outsiders are naturally not in a position to understand either the peculiar position which the Hindu community occupies in the economic life of Sind or the intensity of the Hindu feeling against the separation. But no responsible public man from outside should treat lightly the fears of the Hindu community or be a party to imposing on Sind a separate administration against the practically solid opposition of such an important minority as the Hindu community. I will be both unjust and unwise to do so.—A. P.

"RISALA VARTMAN" CASE

EVIDENCE OF POLICE SUPDT.

"A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT."

LAHORE, July 19.

The hearing of the "Risala Vartaman" case was resumed at the High Court to-day by Justices Broadway and Skemp. The Court room was again packed and police constables were posted about the Hall.

Mr. Harding, Police Superintendent, cross-examined, stated that when the article in question was handed over to him, he at once went to the office of the Deputy Commissioner.

On May 4, he reported the matter to Government and received telephonic orders to proscribe the magazine under Section 99 A. Warrants were issued for the search of the Press and a copy of the "Risala Vartaman" containing the article "Trip to Hell" was sent to Government on June 6. Witness was not sure whether any translation of the same was appended with it.

Mr. Hardinge did not arrest any of the accused who were taken into custody by the District Magistrate, one on the 6th June and the other the following morning.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

Proceeding, Mr. Hardinge stated that a meeting was held on the 6th June. But witness was not present in the meeting. He received a confidential report of the meeting as he used to receive reports of all meetings. He had no personal knowledge of what took place at that meeting. There were at least five or six meetings every week to discuss political or anti-Government or religious questions, etc. He was not sure whether this was the first indication of the protest made by the Muslims. He was unable to place the confidential report of the meeting he received, on the record of the Court.

Mohamad Abdulla, next witness, when cross-examined by Lala Bhagat Ram Puri, stated that he had been working in the Press for the past three years. He did all the work in the Press.

Continuing, Mohamad Abdulla stated that his duties were to rectify in the event of extra flow of ink into any word and see that the get-up of words was even. It was not his duty to correct any error on the stone. To make the ink writing uniform, was not correcting an error in writing. Witness stated that about six weeks back, Gyan Chand brought a copy of the magazine to the Press after 4 p.m. when the Press was closed. The Press worked from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Gyan, he said, told him that as the issue was to be published the next day, the article should be incorporated that very day.

Cross-examined, another witness stated that Mahomed Abdulla is a sangsar of the Press. It was not necessary for the sangsar to be a highly qualified person or a greatly literate person to do his duty as sangsar.

After examining two more witnesses, the Court rose for lunch.

CASE ADJOURNED.

Further hearing of the "Risala Vartman" case was adjourned till to-morrow, as the prosecution witnesses called for to-day, did not turn up when their names were called, after lunch.—Free Press.

It is understood that the East Indian Railway bridge over the Jumna at Allahabad will be replaced by a new steel bridge and the contract for it has been given to Messrs. MacLellan Limited of Glasgow.—A. P.

SMOOTH SAILING FOR GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 7.)

Ministers did meet and consult one another on important questions. According to the Minister for Local Self-Government, the joint responsibility can only be effected if the Governor appoints one Senior Minister and gives him the option to choose two other Ministers from the popular groups.

Further discussion on the point was disallowed by the President.

After the questions were over, the Hon. Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, moved the third reading of the Bill further to amend the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act 1864.

The Home Member proposed some consequential amendments to the Aden Bill which were carried and the Bill as amended passed its third reading.

Discussion then followed on the Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879. The Bill was read for the third time, and passed.

BOMBAY LOCAL BOARDS ACT.

Sir Ghulam Hussain then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act 1923. Section 27 of the Act provides, "inter alia," that on the expiry of the term of office of a local board the President shall carry out the current administrative duties of his office until a new President has been elected. There is, however, no provision in the Act for the calling of a meeting for the election of a President. The second clause of the Bill is intended to obviate this difficulty by conferring on the Collector the power to call a meeting for the election of a President when the post falls vacant. Clause 5 of the new Bill lays down that no work of repairs shall be commenced unless a detailed estimate of the cost has been approved by the Local Board. Clause 14 stipulates that when any land is required for the purposes of the Act, the Government lay, on the request of the Local Board, proceed to acquire it.

Under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, and then on payment by the Local Board of the compensation, the land shall vest in the Local Board. The firsst reading of the Bill was carried without a dissentient voice.

Sir Ghulam Hussain then moved the second reading of the Bill. Mr. B. G. Pahalajani moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of ten members. In a lucid speech Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram narrated the shortcomings of the existing Act and warned the House against the hasty acceptance of any amendments. The amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was put to vote. Division was pressed and granted. 35 voted for the amendment and 42 against. The amendment was consequently declared lost.

At this stage the House rose for tea.

MR. JAIRAMDAS' AMENDMENT.

The second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Board's Act having passed, the Bill was voted upon clause by clause. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram moved an amendment to the effect that the clause 4 be deleted and the following words be added to Section 40 of the original Act in all matters relating to the primary education. A representative nominated by the District School Board from amongst its own members shall have the right of being present at any meeting of the District Local Board and with the consent of the Board may take part at such meeting and in discussion or consideration of any proposal in connection with which the District School Board's views have to be explained provided that such representative shall not unless he is a member of the Board be entitled to vote on such matters. Speaking on the amendment, Mr. B. V. Jadhav said that the District Local Board sometimes found it very diffieult to understand the views of the School Board. The Chairman of the School Board, was however, the fittest person to give opinion on educational matters. It was quite necessary that the District Local Board should get the benefit of the advice and the experience of the Chairman of the School Board. The amendment of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram was lost when put to vote.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Several other amendments were moved and discussion was proceeding when Mr. K. M. Munshi moved the adjournment of the consideration of the Bill till the next day. His argument was that the House had fallen into a mood when any further discussion on the Bill was a mere waste of the precious time of the House. He saw no propriety in dragging on the inconsequential discussion to an inordinate length. The mover of the Bill opposed the motion for adjournment and asked the speaker to be brief and speak to the point. Mr. Munshi's amendment was last when voted upon. Discussion then proceeded on the various amendments to the Bill. All the amendments except Mr. P. R. Chikodi's were lost when put to vote. Mr. Chikodi's amendment was to the effect that in the absence of the Chairman of the School Board either the Vice-Chairman or the Administrative Officer of the School Board be allowed to sit on the District Local Board. The division on the amendment disclosed very startling results in so far as 63 members voted for the amendment while none voted against it, not even the mover of the Bill. The President made very scathing criticism on the results of the division. He remarked that the discussion on the amendment was a mere waste of time of the House. He further opined that when the members of the Government moved the readings of their bills one after another without allowing any time to pass between any two readings, the members on the other side were entitled to put in their amendments without any notice. The President then threw in a hint that the members on the other side of the House would be well-advised to study the Bills in advance and prepare their amendments in good time to give proper notice. The President hoped that the House would save its time by confining its discussions to the relevant points. The debate on the Bill was proceeding when the House rose for the day.

SERIOUS CLASH IN NICARAGUA.

AMERICAN FORCES AND GEN. SANDINO

LONDON, July 19.

Washington.—The American forces are involved in a serious clash in Nicaragua in an attempt to subdue the ex-Liberal leader General Sandino who is alleged to be occupying American mines and collecting taxes at San-Fernando. The United States sectional commander, ordered Genl. Sandino to lay down arms but Sandino ignored his warning and attacked the town of Ocotal. The United States marines and Nicaraguan constabulary jointly repulsed the attack and it is reported that a hundred Nicaraguans were killed. Further 200 were killed the American bombing planes which flew over Sandino's troops and mowed them down with machinegun fire. The incident caused an uproar on the opening of the Pan American Labour Congress. The Latin American delegates loudly cheered the statement of the Nicaraguan delegate that unless the American marines left the country they would have to destroy the entire population.—Reuter.

SPENCERS HOTEL ASSAULT.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne regarding the assault upon an Indian servant in the Spencers Hotel at Madras Lord Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had written a letter to the Government of India by last mail asking whether particulars furnished in the House of Commons were sufficient to enable them after a considerable lapse of time to obtain information in the case. He added that he was unable to trace in the British Indian Army list the name Bramby mentioned by Labourite Mr. Shaw on the 9th of July.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked whether Lord Winterton was aware of the facts well-known in Madras that no assault was committed by an European officer but by an European lady.

Lord Linterton said he had received information indirectly from responsible but unofficial sources and he had taken steps to verify it. It appeared to relate to the same incident mentioned by Mr. Shaw but differed in many material particulars from the version of Mr. Shaw.—Reuter.

MEDICAL RESEARCH IN COLONIES.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

LONDON, July 19.

In connection with the proposals for the organisation of medical research in the Colonies made at the Colonial Office Conference, Mr. Amery in the House of Commons replying to Lord Apsley announced that in consultation with the Medical Research Council he had appointed a committee to advise upon initiation and promotion of such a medical research, upon recruitment and conditions of service of the necessary personnel and upon the management and allocation of any funds available for these purposes. He added that Major Ormsby-Gore would be Chairman, and Sir George Maxwell, Deputy Chairman. Other members would be the Secretary of the Medical Research Council, the Chief Medical Adviser to the Colonial Secretary, Professor J. W. W. Stephens, Sir Leonard Rogers, Doctor Andrew Balfour, Dr. Phillip Manson-Bahr, Dr. Charles Wenyun and Dr. Charles Todd.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH COMMUNIST DEPUTIES ARRESTED.

LONDON, July 18.

Paris.—Now that Parliament has gone on a recess the Parliamentary immunity enjoyed by the Communist Deputies Cachin, Marty and Doriot has automatically lapsed and Deputies have been summoned to surrender and undergo terms of imprisonment to which they were sentenced on the 11th of May for subversive agitation but to which they have not hitherto responded.

Ultimately a posse of police arrested M. Cachin, and M. Doriot at the offices of the Newspaper "Humanite."—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

BERAR P. C. C. ELECTS MR. KELKAR

AMRAOTI, July 18.

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee, at its meeting held on the 17th instant here recommended the name of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, for the presidency of the ensuing Madras Congress.—A. P.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

gentlemen to the Council of the Institute subject to their acceptance of office:—

CALCUTTA:—

Sir Onkar Mull Jatia, Joint Manager, Calcutta Discount Company Limited, Calcutta, and Managing Director Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Calcutta.

Mr. J. Y. Lamb, General Manager, Allahabad Bank, Ltd. Calcutta.

Mr. R. W. Buckley: Agent, Chartered Bank and Chairman of the Calcutta Exchange Banks Association.

The Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta.

BOMBAY:—

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, merchant, Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Company, Bombay.

Mr. A. R. Ingram, Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and Chairman of the Bombay Exchange Bankks Association, Bombay.

The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Manager, Sun Life Assurance Company Limited, Bombay.

Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager, Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Merchant, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Bombay.

Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay.

Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Partner, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company Limited, Bombay.

Mr. M. L. Tennan, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank.

The Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

MADRAS:—

Sir James F. Simpson, Kt., Partner, Messrs. Gordon Goodroffe and Company (Madras), Limited.

Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary, Indian Bank Ltd., Madras.

The Secre-ary and Treasurer for the time being of the Imperial Bank of India, Madras.

AHMEDABAD:—

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mill-owner.

BANGALORE:—

Mr. P. W. O'Brien, General Manager, Mysore Bank, Ltd.

COLOMBO:—

The Hon. Mr. C. S. Burns, Messrs. Lee Hedges and Company, Colombo and Chairman of the Colombo Chamber of Commerce.

DELHI:—

Rai Bahadur Radha Mohan, Rais and Banker.

KARACHI:—

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Merchant, Nusserwanjee and Co.

LAHORE:—

Rai Bahadur Dhanpatrai, Chairman, Punjab National Bank, Ltd.

A Colombo message says:—"The latest official figures show the number of recruiting licenses for Indian estate labour taken out this year up to the end of June was 14,367, compared with 10,833 last year."—Free Press.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 20TH)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF THE ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday the celestial signs indicate that you are a person of a million activities possessing great intellect and energy. While young you were an enthusiastic sportsman, that is, a person who played sports and, like an average "sportsman," groused at each and every turn. In cricket you distinguished yourself even as a mere boy, when you were the Hobbs of your district, and had knocked up a thousand centuries. You were the captain of the well-known club of your district called the "Rising Star Popatwadi Cricket Club," and were a daily terror to the residents of your moholla whose windowpanes you were shattering almost every day. In those days of your primary education in cricket, your game ball was not of leather but a specially "home-spun and home-woven" one, a composte of cloth, rags, twine, saw-dust and pieces of cork. When once with a Naiduyan overbound stroke the ball landed amidst children playing in a house, the missile passing through a window, one child narrowly escaped the smashing of its head, and the enraged father caught hold of you and belaboured you reminding you of the possible death of the child, you retorted that he had about a dozen children while your ball was the only one you had, and you could, therefore, ill afford to miss it. While sending out your "challenge" to your rival club, the "Kandavady Cosmopolitan Club," you instead of writing it out in the Swadeshi language, penned it in English, somewhat like this: "I bat, thou ball. Mech begin two o'clock at Bhaga Talao," a creditable performance after all, looking to your second standard experience. The first part of the challenge requires elucidation. It means that your worthy team will provide with a bat, or what passes as such and your rival team to bring ball for play. The stump of a tree or a space marked on the wall or even the space between two stones served as your wickets. In football, also, later on, you took great interest firmly believing that your only work in life was goal-securing, and now mellowed experience teaches you the wisdom of Longfellow's advice that life is earnest, life is real, and that neither grave nor game is the goal for mortals.

BATTLE ROYAL EXPECTED,

(Continued from page 7.)

forms of currency when the Committee rose till to-morrow.—Free Press.

BLACKETT TO MEET INDIAN MERCHANTS.

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Sir Basil Blackett is meeting the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commere, Calcutta on Wednesday for an informal interchange of views on the Reserve Bank and other closely allied questions.

It is understood that the Committee will press the point for adequate representation of Indians in the Directorate of the Reserve Bank and will again urge for a State Bank. The interview is not open to the press.

REDRAFTED RESERVE BANK BILL.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The redrafted Reserve Bank Bill, supplied this morning to the members of the Joint Select Committee, it is stated, contains the text of a clause providing for the Bank being a State Bank and also Sir Basil Blackett's scheme of control. The clause relating to Capital as redrafted reads: "The Capital of the Bank shall be fifty millions of rupees which shall be subscribed by the Governor-General-in-Council." There is also a clause for increase or decrease of the capital, Governor-General-in-Council being in all cases subscribers to the capital.

DIRECTORATE OF 15 SELECT MEMBERS.

As to the scheme of control there are now before the Committee two main schemes of which one is that put forward by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the other of Sir Basil. Pandit Malaviya's scheme provides for a Directorate of 15 of whom the Governor and Deputy Governor shall be nominated by the Governor-General, one Director to be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, one by the Indian Chambers of Commerce, one by the Joint Stock Banks with rupee capital, two by the Industrial inerests to be elected in the manner hereafter to be prescribed, one by the Provincial Co-operative Banks, three Directors to be elected by both House of the Central legislature, two Directors by the electoral college to be constituted by the provincial legislatures to represent agricultural interests and two Directors to be nominated by Governor-General-in-Council to represent unrepresented interests.

SIR BASIL'S SCHEME.

Sir Basil's scheme, it is said, provides for a Governing body of 13 Directors of whom the Governor and the Deputy Governor shall be nominated by Governor-General-in-Council, four Directors to be nominated by Governor-General-in-Council, of whom two shall be representatives of agricultural interests, two Directors to be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, two Directors to be elected by the Indian Chambers of Commerce and three Directors to be elected by the commercial communities of Bombay, Bengal and Madras respectively. For the purpose of the election of three Directors by the commercial communities of Bombay, Bengal and Madras, it is provided that the electorate in Bombay shall be composed of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Bombay Trades' Association, Bombay Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and Indian Merchants' Chamber. The electorate for Madras to be composed of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras Trades Association, South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Nattukottai Nagarathar's Association. The electorate for Bengal is to be composed of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Trades Association, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Marwari Association and Mahajan Sabha. The election will be by proportional representation and single transferrable vote.

THE UNLUCKY NUMBER.

The main difference between Pandit Malaviya's scheme and Sir Basil's scheme is that the latter denies the Central legislatures any representation, provides for the representation of agricultural interests by nomination instead of election and also deprives Joint Stock Banks, Co-operative Banks of representation and provides for industrial representation through special electorates of commercial Associations.

Under Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's scheme, the Indian view can be said to be adequately represented in the Board of fifteen, while under Sir Basil's scheme the Indian view will be in a chronic minority.

Thirteen is an unlucky number. Sir Umar Hyat Khan is reported to have said and sent the Committee into laughter. The Committee did not discuss the merits of either of the schemes to-day, but reserved the same for Wednesday.

Meanwhile informal discussions are taking place to arrive at a common understanding among the unofficial members.—Free Press.

AMERICAN CONSULATE BOMBED.

DAMAGE NOT GREAT.

LONDON, July 19.

Paris.—An unknown person threw a bomb at the American Consulate at Nice. The damage was insignificant.—Reuter's Special.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

tween six and eight thousand marks, 5 marks between ten and twelve thousand and so on. The income tax is progressive but the maximum is 4 p.c. There is besides a perfect harmony between Local, Imperial and State taxation. It is no wonder that Germany beats the world industrially, commercially and agriculturally. In Holland agricultural capital is exempt from income tax but a property tax on more scientific lines is imposed. Complete exemption is given upto 13,000 florins worth of property and then by a gradual progression the rate rises till it is about forty thousand florins for a property worth 2 crores. The special feature observed in these systems and for that matter in the system of all civilzed states is the exemptions given to persons having small incomes and the minimum exemption is sufficient to allow them a living wage free from tax. I had suggested the introduction of this principle in our Bombay Revenue policy but I do not think the present Government realises the advisalibility of such a course.

POLICY REGARDING GRASS PLOTS.

The other feature noticeable is that the New Zealand Government exempts along with other improvements, grass plots which our previous Governments and even the Collectors allowed free of tax in our Presidency but the present policy in order to raise more revenue included them in the fields of which they formed a part and assessed them. These grass borders are becoming rare and their absence is not a little responsible for the poverty of the agricultural cattle, absence of fruit and other trees that usually give a park like appearance to the landscape, and for the various plant diseases. The cultivation is carried close to the hedge exposing the growing crops to the shade and injuring food requirements of the large trees on the hedge, and as the crop suffers the trees in their turn are cut down and very few new ones are reared in their place. Well may the Agricultural Commission show concern over this matter and deplore the loss of grass borders, but their concern is no concern of a Government determined to pursue its indirect methods of destruction of the national wealth.

RENTAL DOCTRINE DISCARDED.

The greatest peculiarity of the Continental taxation methods is that they discard the rental doctrine as a relic of the previous generations. Even that backward country England is trying to come in the line of Germany, Holland and other countries. Its recent reforms, particularly of Harcourt and Lloyd George, practically aim at simplification, graduation, differentiation and a greater approximation to the principle of ability to pay. Real property there is subject to income tax which is a progressive tax and allows rebates to smaller incomes. Of course, the Local Authorities base their rates on rental values but the State recognises only the principle of net income or profits. No doubt for the purposes of differentiation the State has its estate duties and also legacy and succession duties varying from 1 p.c. in the case of property valued upto 500 pounds to 15 p.c. in the case of property valued at one million pounds and over. But considering the extreme lightness of the income tax and estate duties on average estates it may be said that the taxation system of England is far more reasonable than the one obtaining in this country where the great evil of double taxation exists side by side of an oppressive land tax. The mortgagor is taxed for the Land Revenue and the mortgagee for the income tax and no attempt is made to give any rebate to the mortgagor.

It was for these reasons that the non-official members of the Land Revenue Committee were emphatically of the opinion that net profits, in other words net income, should be accepted as the basis of taxation. But the Government did not accept it on the flimsy and unreal ground that it would be impossible to arrive at the net profits of agriculture. As a matter of fact this is not a correct statement. Their Agricultural Department maintains an up-to-date record of cost of production of various crops for every district and for all kinds of soils and these data could very well be made use of, supplemented or checked by the personal inquiries and experiments made by the Settlement Officer. The net profit basis would be regarded as less odius, less inquisitive and more just than the rental basis. It will eliminate guess work and harassing enquiries about the relations of the money-lender and the cultivator to find out whether the sale is bona-fide transaction or not.

(To be continued).

DERAILMENT IN RANGOON.

ENGINE AND 8 WAGONS CAPSIZE

RANGOON, July 19.

The derailment of a down local mixed train is officially reported from Kanbalu to have occurred yesterday at mile 494/20 from Rangoon on the Myitkyina section. The engine and eight wagons capsized. The second fireman was killed and the driver and first fireman were slightly injured. Through communication is expected to be restored to-night.—A. P.

CUBA ELIMINATED FROM DAVIS UP.

Toronto.—Canada has eliminated Cuba from Davis Cup.—Reuter's Special.

VIENNA DISTURBANCES.

MEMORIAL FOR THOSE KILLED.

LONDON, July 18.

Vienna.—Party leaders conferred regarding the recent disturbances and proposed to bury on Wednesday all those killed in one grave in the central cemetery and erect a memorial in stone, the community bearing the cost and expending 3,000 sterling on behalf of the victims. It was also proposed that the workers should be asked to contribute to the widows and orphans funds.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN VIENNA SUBSIDES.

BUSINESS RESUMING.

LONDON, July 19.

Vienna.—Business was fully resumed yesterday. Railway services were normal at midnight. Police headquarters announce that 77 demonstrators and 2 police have been killed in riots.—Reuter.

BOSTON PRISONERS' HUNGER STRIKE

LONDON, July 18.

Boston.—Despite the denials of officials there is evidence that Sacco and Vanzetti who were sentenced to death have gone on hunger strike. Vanzetti to-day refused anything but cogee. Sacco declined everything. Both started to fast on Saturday, Vanzetti declaring they would rather starve to death than "be killed on false evidence."—Reuter.

WAR AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

CHINESE GENERAL'S COUP.

LONDON, July 18.

Shanghai.—General Hochien, Commanding Humanese garrison at Wuchang, is proving to be a bugbear to the Communists. A telegram from a well-informed source at Hankow says that he has carried out a coup-d'etat against the Communists and occupied Hankow and Hanyang which is on the same side of Yangtse, including the railway and other strategic points. This action will probably be approved by the Hankow Government as a preparatory move of the latter to joining the moderates. It was Hochien who broke from the Farmers and Peasants Union at Hunan last month and recently executed great numbers of Communists at Wuchang.—Reuter.

SEVERAL COMMUNISTS ARRESTED.

LONDON, July 18.

Shanghai.—Nationalist soldiers boarded and thoroughly searched the Soviet steamer "Henli" and arrested eight Chinese, one Korean and six Russians alleged to be Communists, soldiers handcuffed them and placed legrons and removed thew to the Military Headquarters. Numerous documents were seized. One of the Russians was namely a personal adviser of Chiang Kaisehk.—Reuter.

BOMBAY DECLARED INFECTED WITH CHOLERA.

BATAVIA CONSUL'S REPORT.

LONDON, July 18.

The Foreign Office says that the British Consul at Batavia reports that the Dutch East Indies Government have declared Bombay and Bassein to be infected with cholera.—Reuter.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, July 19.

Sporadic cases of cholera are reported from several divisions of the City. Municipal authorities are taking preventive measures.—A. P.

PRINCES' VISIT TO CANADA.

INVITATION AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

LONDON, July 19.

A distinguished party will embark for Canada on the 23rd of July. It includes the Prince of Wales, Prince Henry and Mr. Baldwin. The last named will be accompanied by his wife, son and daughter and he will return to England at the end of August. The Princes will stay in the Prince of Wales' ranch in West Canada for an indefinite period. All are going at the invitation of the Dominion Government who desired their presence at the recent anniversary celebrations but the public affairs had hitherto prevented their visit.—Reuter.

DR. MOONJE.

MEETS WITH SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT

NAGPUR, July 19.

Dr. B. S. Moonje and party, who were touring the province on Hindu Mahasabha propaganda, met with a serious motor accident near Bhandara.

The motor in which they were travelling collided with a wild boar and slipped down the road and turned turtle.

The party had narrow escape scraping out of the affair with minor injuries, except Dr. Moonje, whose heart and chest region has been contused.

Dr. Moonje is lying in bed in pain which causes difficulty in breathing.—Free Press.

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INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HUMILIATING RESTRICTIONS.

SWAMI BHAVANI DAYAL INTERVIEWED.

Swami Bhawani Dayal, Vice-President of Natal Indian Congress, who is returned to South Africa, yesterday interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" said:—

I am quite satisfied with the present settlement because there was no other solution But this settlement does not affect the position of Indians in South Africa. The laws remain as before. According to the Gold Act of 1885 Indians residing in Transvaal are not allowed to buy any lands there and recently, through a Borough Ordinance, the Municipal franchise of Indians in Durban has been abolished. Indians are not allowed to sit in the same railway compartment where the Europeans sit. There are only 3 deck seats allotted to Indians in tram cars. Indians are not allowed to make use of the 1st and 2nd class waiting rooms on Railway stations even if they hold tickets of those respective classes. Indians holding 1st and 2nd class tickets are all to use only 3rd class waiting rooms. Indians with 1st and 2nd class tickets are not even allowed to make use of the lavatories meant for these classes which are only reserved for Europeans The waiting benches on railway stations are all marked for "Europeans only." A few benches only are kept for Indians outside the waiting rooms.

Indians are not allowed to stay in any of the Hotels in South Africa.

The period for Pass Ports is fixed only for three years in the case of Indians. If they remain one day beyond this period they lose their domiciled rights. It is very hard on those who come to stay in India or any other foreign countries. I brought with me about 14 girls for educational purposes about 1 1|2 years ago, but they are compelled to return to South Africa without finishing their educational courses just to save their domiciled rights. This restriction causes a great deal of inconvenience and expense to those concerned. According to the Indian Relief Act of 1914, a repatriation Depot was established and about 20,000 people were returned to India but now as the position is somewhat changed in South Africa through the present settlement they can return to South Africa provided they pay back all the expenses incurred to Union Government within the period of three years. Before the present settlement they had no right to do so. I would like to advise my countrymen in South Africa not to accept the re-emigration scheme under any circumstances, because the present circumstances in India are not favourable owing to trade and business depression and unemployment.

AKOLA MUNICIPALITY DISSOLVED.

GOVT. ORDER FRESH ELECTIONS.

YEOTMAL, July 18.

After giving careful considerat. allegations of maladministration of the Akolo Municipality, the Ministry of Local Self-Government has regretfully come to the conclusion that the committee as a boyd has failed to discharge the duties imposed upon it by law and that it should be dissolved and that the electors be given another opportunity to return more capable representatives. In the opinion of Government the attempt of the committee to repudiate the liability for the loan taken for the Kapsi water works, the persistent default in he payment of the instalment of the loan and the omission even to make a proportion in the budget of two successive years are instances of the anxiety of the committee to evade legal responsibility and the disregard of the sanctity of contract cutting at the very root of local self-Government. The accumulation of the arrears totalling close upon two lacs and the reluctance of the committee to issue coercive processes for the recovery of outstanding arrears are in the opinion of the Government a proof of the committees inability to exercise the powers entrusted to it.—A. P.

ANDAMAN MOPLA COLONISATION.

MADRAS GOVERNOR VETOES COUNCI RESOLUTION.

MADRAS, July 18.

H. E. Governor has vetoed the resolution passed by the Legislative Council in January last recommending cancellation of the Andaman Moplah colanisation scheme.

Explaining the decision it is said that the scheme is purely voluntary and that the conditions in the islands are those of normal life and that the scheme is neither restricted to Moplahs nor to prisoners.—Free Press.

POVERTY AND DISEASE: THEIR MUTUAL RELATION.

BY A MEDICAL EXPERT.

III

We have said that disease and sickness cause poverty and are daily intensifying its effects. Let every one who cares to examine the vital efficiency of our Nation calculate the economic loss that has occurred, nay that is occurring to families, loalities, villages and last but not the least cities, also on account of disease and early death.

1. Through loss of wages of those who suffer.
2. Through loss of wages of those attend.
3. Cost of treatment at home.
4. Cost of treatment in Hospitals.
5. Cost of Funerals.
6. Loss of speed and strength to workmen.
7. Loss due to early break-down of the health of the earning members of the family.
8. Loss to children through lowered vitality of the mother.
9. Loss through education prevented on acount of early death of parents, etc.

It is computed that the total daily loss through preventable disease and death is a great deal more than the loss of a people carrying on war. War with disease and the conquest over the greatest common enemy of mankind is the most economical and the most paying of wars for a peaceful nation, like India, and is the most potent way of building up the strength of her peoples.

THE REMEDY.

Healthly mode of living and preventive hygiene are not expensive. But 90 per cent of the people are irregular and indifferent and it necessitates the adoption of such a public health programme as will nip the germs of disease in the bud. Clean Water supply, better sewage maintenance of special hospitals for the treatment of infectious diseases like Cholera, Typhoid, and Plague, isolation of patients in cases of certain diseases, compulsory inoculation for small-pox, of every child during the first four months, and another time before the 7th year is reached, undertaking legislation to discourage dais and popularising trained and wives at cheap rates, will solve this question of public health. It means expenditure and legislative effort at the beginning. Such expenditure however is bound in the long run, to prove an investment, as it will save enormous expenditure incurred by families on account of ill health. Secoudly it must tend to increase the earning capacity of individuals.

PREVENTIVE METHODS.

People as a rule are averse to fresh taxation. Preventive methods, it is true, require not more than 1|10th of what the people have to spend over actual curative medical aid but human nature being what it is it does not easily realise the value of prevention. Public opinion therefore must be educated and roused until it becomes powerful enough to regard the question of public health in its true perspective. National Health and Baby Weeks have been devised in civilised countries and their experience, is encouraging. It is gratifying that a provincial National Baby and Health organisation has been set up in this Presidency, which during the last three years has received widespread attention. Its demonstrations and Health Weeks have been celebrated in about 100 towns—big and small-of this country. During such a short span of time, the Association has done a good deal of spade work by creating divisional centres and producing literature on public health in the different Indian languages. Handbills are distributed free and by means of Magic lantern lectures topics like "Malaria" Childrens' diseases, veneral diseases, infant mortality, its cause and cure and Maternity Homes, the institution has been able to enlist the interest and sympathy of the people and its leaders on the side of the question of preventive public hygiene. Dialogues and songs have been composed on different aspects of the question and those are subserving a very useful purpose. The organisation of these Weeks gives an incentive to the towns concerned to take a stock of their position in matters of public health and suggests to them the need of better maternity methods, better care of babies, clean water supply, pure milk supply, in short better sewage and sanitation.

CREATING PUBLIC OPINION.

For one thing the movement has created public opinion which is facilitating the work of city-improvement agencies and health Departments. The movement deserves—there cannot be two opinions on this question—to be consolidated and extended. The success of the demonstrations and Health Weeks depends mostly on the enthusiasm and organising talent of local leaders and workers. Whatever is done is worth doing well and therefore the movement must be properly organised all over the country. It is pregnant with great possibilities. A little thought is enough to show that this work and its burdens are legitimately the spheres of the local bodies. They must take the lead and it is they who must find money for the purpose. "The National Health and Baby Week Association" with its Head Quarters in the Servants of India Society's home is prepared to give every information. They have built a Child Welfare Exhibition and have a specialised stock of up-to-date literature on topics of Public Health. The Society has a band of trained men who are equipped with all that is nessary by way of information and practical experience. But the initiative, enthusiasm and lead must come from the local workers and leaders and more particularly from the Local Bodies. They are the natural custodians of the interests pertaining to natural vitality and they must bestir themselves. The Madras Presidency, it is worthy of note, took a lead and organised 1789 Health Weeks in 1926 while our Presidency had only 50 to its credit. Rules of health and hygiene are easy and they can be indelibly imparted to students of Primary Schools also. The Seva Sadan of Poona has tried an experiment of having illustrated pamphlets on "Childrens' Health", Healthy Homes, a Mother's Duty which are proving useful. Health and Hygiene, should be incorporated in school lessons. They will help to create healthy and pure habits from childhood. Simultaneously, the Sanitory and Health Departments of the Local Self Governmental Institutions must devise measures of a lasting nature relating, for instance to water supply, city improvement and maternity welfare. Prevention of diseases is in the long run inexpensive

(To be Continued.)

SENSATION IN CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

ACCUSED SENDS EMMISSARY TO JUDGE'S HOUSE.

CALCUTTA, July 18.

At the High Court to-day, before taking up the work in the list, Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose addressing Mr. Satindranath Mukherjee, said that on Friday last, when his Lordship was lying ill at his nouse, Mr. Mukherjee's client, Mahesh Das, whose appeal was fixed for hearing to-day sent an emissary to His Lordship. The emissary came into his room and said that he had something to say about the case pending.

His Lordship added that every Judge on the Original Side would get letters from parties. But in this case, this man had gone a step further. His Lordship was thinking as to what should be done.

Mr. Mukherjee said that he was shocked to hear of it. For himself, he had seen his client last on Thursday night. His Lordship then handed over the visiting card which the emissary sent him, to Mr. Mukherjee.—Free Press.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR WEST BERAR MUSLIMS

RESOLUTION IN C. P. COUNCIL

AMRAOTI, July 18

Mr. Mohammed Sherfuddin M.L.C., Pleader, Amraoti has given notice of the following resolution in the August session of the C. P. Council:—

"That this Council recommends to Government that a Government Mohammedan High School be established forthwith in West Berar to satisfy the existing educational needs of the Muhammedan public.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

JUDGE SAYS A MODICUM WILL NOT DO, BUT IS INDULGENT

"A great many people think that when they take the oath to tell the whole truth, a very small modicum of truth will satisty that oath. It cannot be too greatly emphasised that that is a wrong view."

Mr. Justice Bateson made this comment in the Divorce Court in mail week.

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	The Miner's Struggle in Midsummer 1926 R. Page Arnot
AUGUST	Where the Miners let down ?—J.R. Campbell.
	The Miner's Struggle in the North Will Lawther.
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GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

"Mr. C. F. Andrews who was working in South Africa for the cause, of the Indians, is now coming back to India. Whatever success has been achieved there, is all due to the noble efforts of that angelic personality. We are sure that India will, by her cordial reception, prove to him how much devotion she bears towards him."—("Tej.")

Khawja Hasan Nizami writes in "Munadi" as follows:—"The Delhi authorities have prohibited the publication of posters dealing with 'tabligh' for a period of two months. I have sent drafts of several posters to the Delhi Government and only the approved ones will be published; the rest will remain in the custory of the authorities to be published after the said prohibitive period is over."

"The Faridabad Municipality has decided to levy a tax of 25 per cent. per maund on the so-called vegetable 'ghee' coming within its boundaries. Any person adulterating the pure 'ghee' with this imported one, will be dealt with according to law.—("Tej.")

"We learn on a reliable authority that the allowance which the Maharaja of Nabha was getting from the Nabha State, has been stopped once again."—("Riyasat.")

"A well-known Hindu writer who is 58 years of age and who is an M.A. of an Indian University, has recently married a girl aged 11. Up till now we were under the impression that such marriages were limited to the uneducated only, but now it appears that the educated also are not free from this taint."—("Tej.")

"We have pondered over the question of the Congress Presidentship from every point of view, and we are of opinion that the Presidentship should be offered to a person who may be able to bring about a united Congress after settling all its differences, inasmuch as whatever shortcoming and defects are found to-day in the country, are all due to the weakness of the Congress. We venture to suggest the name of Mr. Jaykar for the Congress Presidentship. His sound ability, his high statesmanship and his power to grasp facts are quite well-known. And although he belongs to a particular party, yet he is reasonable and is ever willing to sacrifice his obstinacy to the vast interests of the country. So far as we are concerned we consider Mr. Jaykar as the most proper person to occupy the presidential chair of the Congress this year." ("Bande Mataram.")

"Risala Vartaman" which up till now used to be published only once a month, will shortly be published as a weekly."—("Bande Mataram.")

Saiyed Habib, editor "Siyasat," and Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, editor, "Zamindar," have made friends with each other and have promised not to publish anything against each other. This settlement was brought about by Sir Muhammad Abdul Qadir at a meeting held on the 8th instant at the Barkat Ali Muhammadan Hall. After the meeting was over, both these leaders were taken in a procession in motor-cars. ("Bande Mataram.")

The Turkish Assembly has recently passed a law to the effect that if any Turkish woman marries a foreigner, she will always be looked as a Turkish subject and her children will enjoy Turkish nationality.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

The Egyptian ambassador in Persia has requested the Minister for education to open an Arabic scool in Teheran to facilitate the learning of this language. The education department has, for the present, decided to attach two Arabic teachers to a school in Teheran.—("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

REBUILDING PALESTINE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I take this opportunity of addressing my fellow Jews of Bombay and abroad in the interest of the great work of restoration and development that is going on in Palestine—Holy Land. This work is imperative and should receive the utmost support of every Jew and Jewess, to achieve this great object.

The Zionist organisation with the help of Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) has established 43 new settlements in Palestine. It is also assisting and bringing about several educational institutions such as the University of Jerusalem, and Hebrew as one of the official languages. The task before us is so great that without great sacrifices and contribution liberally, it cannot be accomplished. You all know very well, that Jews were the only people, who by the Grace of God survived in spite of persecutions and unberable troubles. It is the act of Providence that Lord Balfour and Mr. Lloyd George with the assistance of other statesmen had proclaimed their sympathy for the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

The moment has now come, when all of us should put aside our differences, and unite in one common cause to rebuild Palestine. I venture to think that you will agree with me that it is the bounden duty of every one of us to help this above Fund to make this great national cause a complete sucess.

"Those who sow in tears, will reap in Joy."—Yours, etc.

D. R. DAVID

Bombay, July 18.

COMMUNAL CONSIDERATIONS IN SERVICES.

OPPOSED TO QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, July 15.

Another list of interesting questions and four resolutions from non-official members of the Legislative Assembly, subject to admission by the President, cover a variety of subjects to be brought forward during the autumn session. Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, will move that in view of the delay that has occurred in giving effect to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of 1919 in regard to land revenue, Government of India should issue directions under Section 45 of the Government of India Act to local governments, (a) that no revenue, tax, cess or fee shall after the 31st March, 1927, be levied or continue to be be levied on land held in private ownership except under and in accordance with laws duly enacted by the local legislatures: and (b) that local governments do take immediate steps to introduce bills to this end in the local legislatures and to ensure that the legislation is completed in all its stages before the year 1929-30.

Moulvi Mahomed Shafee will urge Government to make explicit provision under the Arms Act Rules for allowing members of the Indian Legislature to keep retainers for their arms.

There are two motions in the name of Raja Ghaznafar Ali arising out of the conviction and sentence on the editor and printer of the "Muslim Outlook" which have already been published.

Mr. Mukhtar Singh has series of questions about the X'Ray Institute at Dehradun.

MR. JOSHI'S QUESTIONS.

More than thirty interpellations stand in the name of Mr. N. M. Joshi, who represents labour, dealing with labour questions. He will ask why no rules under the Indian Mines Act regulating the storage and handling of explosives on surface have been made, as pointed out by the Chief Inspector of Mines in his report for 1925. Arising out of the same report, Mr. Joshi has questions dealing with accidents. By another question, he suggests that railway agents should be consulted with a view to providing electric fans in third class compartments. He will also ask when Government propose to bring in an amendin bill to Workmen's Compensation Act. He suggests establishment of Public Employment Agencies in large industrial cities as in Japan. and ask why this has not been done as required by the Washington Labour Convention which India has ratified.

Mr. Anwarul Azim has a few questions about Muslim minority in the post and telegraph services.

BANKIM CHANDRA'S HOME.

Mr. K. C. Neogy will ask why higher tenders of European firms for paint were accepted by the authorities of the E. I Ry. in reference to Indian firms who quoted fifty to seventy-five per cent. less. The recent agitation against the proposal to acquire for purposes of railway extension the homestead of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, the celebrated Bengali literateur, is the subject of another interpellation.

Both Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh and Mr. N. C. Kelkar will put questions to Government on the number of Indians who are affected adversely by the decision of the Supreme Court of America about their citizenship. Mr. Kelkar suggests in this connection that the Government of India must take steps to end the condition of the statelessness of these persons and give them the status of British Indians. He will also ask, "Will Government agree to the American Government issuing passports, without any restriction and condition to those Indians who have been rendered stateless, by the action of the United States Government."

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh also asks if Mr. Tyson was appointed Mr. Sastri's Secretary without the latter's consultation and approval. In another question he wants to know if the Government of India agree with Earl Winterton's remarks that the debates in the Assembly and Councils had influenced the course of Government more strongly than was contemplated when the Act was passed. His another question wants information as to what responsible officials in India made the ecusation against Mr. S. C. Bose that "he was the centre of the ganglion which formed the conspiracy" as stated by Mr. Pilchar in Parliament and further enquiries what steps Government propose to take to counteract this false accusation.

Income-tax administration in the Central Provinces comes in for attention by Sir Hari Singh Gour who rounds up his series of questions with the query: "Are Government aware that there is a widespread discontent in the Central Provinces on account of the exactions of the officers?"

COMMUNAL PERCENTAGE IN SERVICES.

Mr. Kelkar asks: Are Government aware that whilst Bombay and Madras Governments have fixed the percentage according to which different communities are to be admitted in Government service. The U.P. Government declares such admission in service on communal basis is against Queen Victoria's Proclamation? Which of the two views has been approved by the Government of India?

Mr. T. K. Sherwani's questions deal with Cawnpore Harness Factory.

Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar's questions deal with the proposal of the M. S. M. Railway Company to instal a pumping station at the river Palar for supplying water to Jolarpet Station and Sardar Gulab Singh's questions deal with the upper subordinate engineering service in the railways.—A.P.

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Will Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel be a member of the Royal Commission ?

ANSWER :—
Yes.

QUESTION.—
On what date will the Secretary of State make a definite announcement about the Royal Commission on Reforms ?

ANSWER :—
15th November 1927.

QUESTION :—
When will Mr. Horniman offer Civil Disobedience ?

ANSWER :—
He is not likely to do so.

QUESTION :—
What will be the Dividend of the Central India Mills ;

ANSWER :—
Rs. 34 per share.

QUESTION :—
What will be the condition of the crop according to American Cotton Bureau's Weather Report to be published on the 8th August.

ANSWER.—
75·4 Condition 1,47,00,000 Bales approximate crop.

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MYSORE HAPPY IN ITS SOVEREIGN.

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA'S TRIBUTE TO THE MAHARAJAH.

PRODUCTION OF WEALTH AND EDUCATION THE PRESENT NEEDS.

A public meeting was held in Bangalore recently of the subjects of Mysore State under the presidency of Mr. Mirza, the Dewan to concert suitable measures to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Highness the Maharajah. Sir M. Visvesvaraya speaking at the meeting said:—

During the period in which His Highness had presided over its affairs, the State has made considerable progress notably in education, irrigation and electric power development and in measures calculated to awaken the people to a correct sense of their duties and responsibilities. Agriculture has improved, roads and railways have been developed, forest and mineral resources have been developed, and in a small way various modern manufacturing industries have come into existence. The cities of Mysore and Bangalore have undergone considerable improvement in health, appearance and amenities under His Highness' benign rule. The administration is becoming yearly more efficient. The people's rights and privileges have been extended by transferring to them substantial powers in the management of District Boards, Municipalities and Village Panchayats. The privileges of the Representative Assembly have undergone expansion and a Legislative Council based on the British Indian model has been established. Qualified citizens were allowed to co-operate with the officials and to assume some share of responsibility for governmental work and the good administration of the country.

THE WORLD IS CHANGING FAST.

As I returned here after a visit to Europe and America, only a few days ago, it has been suggested to me that it would be appropriate if I said a word or two on what I thought was the trend of events abroad and what roughly should be the lines of future progress in this State. This is a difficult thing to do at such short notice. Besides I have not had time to imbibe any of the sober views of our Indian atmosphere. I feel that although much is done so far, very much more will be demanded of the administration in the near future to enable it to fall in line with world progress. The discoveries of economic interest even of the last twenty-five years were of an epoch-making character.

Production, particularly in industries and manufactures has made enormous strides. The average per capital income of the people in the Western countries has been increasing, and is now from 6 to 15 times what it is here; in some countries the proportion is even higher. A man's muscles are feeble, and unaided, he will be barely able to keep himself alive, but by applying power to production he can greatly increase his income. It is computed that in the United States of America the average citizen has provided himself by this means with a working capacity represented by 30 slaves. In European countries the power equivalent per head is estimated at between 6 and 20 slaves, while in India the number is only 1 1|2 and in China 1. It may interest you to know that the Kingdom of Sweden, which is one of the countries I visited and which has the same population as this State, has a revenue of Rs. 54 crores against 3 1|4 in Mysore. It is authoritatively computed that the United States of America has increased its national income within the past 25 years from 6,400 crores to 20,000 crores, or more than treble. These figures will give you some idea of how fast the outer world is marching and how sluggish things are in our midst. I could tell you many things in the same strain, but this is not the occasion for me to do so.

LINES OF FUTURE PROGRESS.

Our first concern should be to "increase production" both from agriculture and industries and strengthen the economic structure of the country. Progress in production and employment of the people should be watched by gathering reliable statistics from year to year. At present the productive occupations in our country are unbalanced, and balance should be restored by increased attention to industries. In America agriculture has ceased to be a profitable industry as compared with other occupations, and no more people can be employed in it. If industries are specially fostered, agriculture will improve by association; agriculture, too, will be industrialised. Mining and manufacturing industries will uncover wealth that was never touched, and we may also discover unsuspected sources of will and capacity in the Mysore people. India needs education in a superlative degree. The education given at present fills the brain with ideas but leaves the stomach empty. If we have to solve the bread problem and train our people for their place in the World. Education in future should be largely vocational. The rapid progress in the United States of American in the last 40 years is said to be due to the training of leaders in Universities and Technical schools. I was informed by men in authority that from an economic point of view it was the pouring of this leadership on the population that led to its awakening and its present phenomenal prosperity.

If you follow the methods of the Western countries you cannot fail to reap the results which they have secured. Some day in the future by covering the country with a net work of electric power wires, most of the towns and a great majority of the villages in Mysore may be supplied with electric energy. The power may be utilized for a variety of purposes, for lighting, industries and pumping water for irrigation. Some day we might hope to see radio sets installed in the remotest villages of the State to listen to the band played in the Cubbon Park or to speeches delivered in this hall. Some day we might see poverty abolished, so far as the food supply is concerned, as has happened in the United States of America and in more than one of the smaller countries of Europe.

This is no picture of the visionary. If we work on the right lines and with sufficient persistency and turn the productive abilities of our people to good account, these ideals are capable of realisation. Within what time one cannot say; it will depend on the intensity of the effort made.

HIS HIGHNESS' HIGH CHARACTER.

For this further advance the State is, I think, well equipped. The public service of the State has quite a number of able officials. His Highness has been pleased to call to his aid a sagacious and patriotic Dewan. Here I feel many of you will wish me to pause a moment to congratulate Mr. M. Ismail on the industry, breadth of view and cosmopolitan sympathies of which he has given evidence so far, and the excellent beginning he has made under the guidance of his august master. I know a person in that high and responsible office is heartened by public appreciation and support.

Mysore is happy in its sovereign. His Highness' dignity, powers of control wisdom and high character are an asset to his people. His Highness is essentially a constitutional ruler and his is a life of purity and high purpose devoted to the best interests of his people; and he lives in their midst. It is well known that His Highness keeps himself informed of the condition of the humblest of his subjects by paying surprise visits to rural areas and by helping in the creation of model villages.

While being intensely religious himself he shows marked toleration and respect for religions other than his own; and in his intercourse with high and low he is gracious and unassuming to a degree.

Outside Mysore also His Highness' rule is held in high esteem. Indian Nationalists recognise that the rule is just and progresive. Mr. Gandhi once described Mysore as "Rama Rajya" meaning an ideally administered State. I have heard Englishmen, who have come in contact with His Highness, and noblemen who have held the offices of Viceroy, and Governors of Provinces in British India, speak of His Highness personally, and of his rule, in terms of the highest admiration.

I am delighted to see this vast gathering. It is a sign of the great popularity of the Ruler. By making the proposed Jubilee celebrations a great success, we will be showing our reverence and love, and our respectful appreciation of the sacrifices His Highness has made of his private ease and leisure in the public interest, and the benefits he has conferred by his rule. The future is full of perils and perplexities, but if the further advance of the State proceeds on sound lines in consonance with the experience of the outer civilised world. I have no doubt the name of His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur will go down to future generations as that of a great and good ruler in whose reign the prosperity of Mysore rose to unprecedented heights.

RAO SAHIB H. CHENNAYA'S SPEECH.

Dewan Sahib ladies and gentlemen,—In the unavoidable absence of my friend, Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, owing to indisposition. I have very great pleasure in giving my hearty support to the resolution now before the meeting for the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the reign of our beloved Maharaja. It has been my rare privilege to be present on the auspicious occasion of the installation of His Highness by Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, in August 1902, when I was employed in the Court of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore as Registrar, and to be entrusted along with the late Dewan Bahadur P. S. Krishna Rao, District Judge of the Civil and Military Station, with the task of preparing the translation into Kannada of the address delivered by Lord Curzon on that occasion.

I need hardly say that the reign of His Highness the Maharaja has been one of continued progress in all directions—in the diffusion of knowledge among his subjects by making education up to the Lower Secondary Standard entirely free and by the establishment of a University, the first of its kind in an Indian State; in trying to build the character of the future generations and to make them good citizens of the State by the introduction and active support of the Boy Scout Movement; in opening hospitals and dispensaries throughout the State and bringing medical aid within the reach of the people; in extending and improving agriculture in all its bearings; in developing the existing and introducing new and important industries; in opening up the country by the construction of New Railways, roads and bridges; in endeavouring to help the people and improve their economic condition by the institution of State-aided banks, Co-operative Societies, &c., in granting enlarged and popular measures of Local Self-Government; in encouraging various Arts and Sciences by generous grants of land and money contributions towards the Tata Research Institute, &c., and last but not least in creating facilities for the uplift and advancement of the backward classes of His Highness' subjects, not excluding the Adikernatakas and Adi Dravidas, by a liberal scheme of Hostel grants, Scholarships and free-ships in all grades of Educational institutions. All these and other reforms introduced during His Highness' reign, earning the well-deserved name of "Model State" for this beautiful and sacred land of Mysore.

Personally, our Maharaja stands unrivalled as an ideal Ruler and as a person of exemplary character; for it may be truly said that His Highness is the very embodiment of patience, kindness and wisdom; and for these and other virtues he is known throughout the length and breadth of India as not only a constitutional and progressive Ruler, but also as a pious and God-fearing Sovereign, whose one object is to make his people and the State happy and prosperous. As such, His Highness is loved and adored by all classes of his loyal and faithful subjects, who are undoubtedly fortunate in being placed under such a benevolent and watchful Ruler of the State.

It is therefore our bounden duty to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of such a highly enlightened and beneficial reign of our illustrious Maharaja in a fitting manner, to offer our grateful thanks to the Almighty God for safe-guarding the person and throne of His Highness so far and to pray to Him to shower His choicest blessings upon our Maharaja and all the members of the Royal family and to grant His Highness long life and health, to enable him to continue the rule, so as to bring even greater happiness and prosperity to his subjects and increased lustre on himself.—"The Daily Post."

NEW BRIDGE RULE.

PORTLAND CLUB DECIDES ON "MAJORITY CALLING" TRIAL.

A resolution was passed at a further conference on auction bridge at the Portland Club in mail week asking all bridge players to adopt "majority calling" until October 31.

Clubs and bridge playing circles are asked to report to the Portland Club on or before that date giving their views of the trial.

"Majority calling" means that a bid of a greater number of odd tricks ranks higher than a bid of a less number. For instance, "three clubs" overbids "two no trumps."

SANCTITY OF TREATIES.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES

(BY DR. ANNIE BESANT.)

India has to prepare herself for a new danger, the enemies of Indian Freedom, such as Lord Sydenham and Sir Michael F. O'Dwyer, the first in "The Nineteeth Century and After," and the second in "The Fortnightly Review," have entered the battle-field, with the hope of rendering more difficult the task of the Statutory Commission soon to visit India. Lord Sydenham opens the article with the statement "The Native States of India form a great group of semi-independent communities to which history supplies no parallel. They are legacies of the chaotic conditions from which we rescued India, of the many wars by which our rule was gradually consolidated, and of changes of policy which at length assumed consistent form after the great Mutiny."

"SCRAPS OF PAPER."

Lord Sydenham remarks that one-third of India and one-fourth of its population is under Indian rule. He also points out that the State of Hyderabad extends over 82,600 square miles, while there are little States of "the size of a moderate English property." There are over 350 of these "States" within the Presidency of Bombay. It is evidently absurd to treat these as though they were independent Sovereigns on the same level as Baroda, Indore, or Hyderabad. The Crown inherited from the East India Company, and Queen Victoria declared that "all treaties made by the same (East India) Company shall be binding upon Her Majesty," and Lord Sydenham adds that Her Majesty "at the same time guaranteed the territories and rights of all the Chiefs." He also makes the astounding statement that "since 1858, Her Majesty's promises have been scrupulously kept". He, however, contradicts himself in the next sentence by admitting that "certain powers have been exercised from time to time when the necessity arose." Lord Reading, late Chief Justice of England, signalised his Viceroyalty by regarding the treaties with the Maharaja of Indore's predecessors and those of the Nizam of Hyderabad as "scraps of paper." Despite this Lord Sydenham asks:

What is to be the future of these States? How are the rights of their hereditary Chiefs to be guaranteed in the India of to-morrow?

When Mr. Montagu, with the authority of the Coalition Government, determined, in the throes of the Great War, to force a democratic Constitution upon British India, he started a revolution of which no one can see the end. Henceforth the subcontinent with 320,000,000 of people became divided, two-thirds being subjected to a special type of democracy which is everywhere breaking down, while the remaining one-third continued under personal rule in the form consecrated by the traditions of centuries of the most aristocratic country in the world. This was not all. The attempt was made to split the Government in British India into two parts—one following Indian precedents to which we had hitherto adhered, and the other based on the British Cabinet system resting upon the vagaries and the corruption inseparable from popular elections. It was intended that the second system should supersede the first, and we are already face to face with truculent demands for a new advance towards this supersession, which must soon be conceded or denied.

There may at least be some hope that the rights of the hereditary "Chiefs" will be better guarded in a Home Ruled India than they have been under foreign domination. So long as the subjects prefer their rule to that of themselves, none has a right to meddle with them. No one can go through an Indian State without noticing the free carriage of the people, their well-to-do aspect and the prosperous condition of their cities. Some of the less important States are badly governed.

Lord Sydenham's hatred of the British-educated class, the flower of India and her only hope of freedom from foreign domination, is well-know. He quotes an American writer, who says that the recolt in India against the white man is only a shade less acute than in China." That is true. Asiatic countries are tired of white exploitation, and while India only asks at present for Dominion status, the at present negligible handful who demand independence will increase if freedom is denied. The "town-bred lawyer" who "are supposed to act as Ministers" have at least given the vote to women, have made primary education free in nearly all Provinces and compulsory in four, while the Assembly he derides has given to mill-workers compensations for injuries; these measures stand to the credit of the class Lord Sydenham detests.

Lord Sydenham desiderates a "strong advisory Council" in lieu of the present Assembly, to which the Princes and Chiefs should nominate representatives in proportion to the population they rule. Then "their interests would at length be safeguarded"—from the interference of Viceroys?—and "the validity of the treaties and sanads" would be guaranteed. On this it might be well to enquire the view of the Princes, especially of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, and of H. H. the late Maharaja of Indore.—"New India."

GOVERNMENT AND KATHIAWAR MARITIME STATES.

ARE THE PORTS TO BE SWALLOWED?

(BY A KATHIAWARI).

In one of his despatches a prominent officer of the Government of India wrote:

"The province of Kathiawar being a peninsula possesses a seaboard. The ports of Bhavnagar, Mahuva, Jafrabad, Veraval, Porbunder, Sayla and Jodia annually export and import large quantities of merchandize. Steamers plying between Bombay and Karachi touch the ports of Veravall, Mangalore and Porbander in the fair season, and Bhavnagar can boast of a separate steam service in direct communication with Bombay. So with the extension of Railways, and gradual development of its ports—it abundant natural resources, under the benign influence of the Paramount Power a great future lies for Kathiawar."

THEN AND NOW.

When, as far back as a century or more were these words penned, apart from the interested officers and other protagonists of the newly established but rapidly thriving Paramount Power in Kathiawar, prominent figures of the 'Sorthi' subject too, who seriously and honestly believed in the high-sounding and selfless intentions of the Suzerain Power were not wanting. But to-day the times are changed. The 'brilliancy' of those days has long since been over shadowed, the nobility of the whole officialdom of the Ruling Power has put on novel garbs and accepted new ethics, and those ardent worshippers of the pious treaties and the sacred 'Sanads' have long since been dead and gone, leaving behind them the treaties and the 'Sanads' that are now-a-days being respected more in their wanton violation than in their solemn observance!

THE 'PORT OF THE JAM'

The undesirable attitude of the Govednment of India towards the now-being-developed Ports of Kathiawar—especially the 'Port of the Jam'—furnish the proof, if same were needed, for such a statement. Relying on the now notorious Treaty of 1917 and on the subsequent statement of a responsible representative of the Government, the Jam Saheb of Navanagar framed an elaborate scheme for the development of the Bedi Bunder. Under the ever alert guidance of the Maharaja himself the Port of Bedi developed. Those who meant to reserve the right of the developments of natural resources 'only' to themselves naturally grew perturbed at the unexpected and amazing developments of this erstwhile insignificant corner port of Kathiawar; and in order to throttle the legitimate activities of the indefatigable Ruler of Navanagar a cry of 'illegitimate competition' was raised from some irresponsible and some interested quarters. But the port of Bedi was too strong to be crushed by mere 'cries.' and it went on its own way of wide developments.

THE TRUTH.

But the real fact does not end at the port of Bedi alone. There are other States in Kathiawar with the Ports of equally large possibilities as those of the Bedi Bunder, and if they all are developed on the same lines, the province of Kathiawar would at once be a flourishing centre of a mighty merchandise. As it is not in the nature of the narrow outlook to view with unconcern such an eventual development, those who were too mindful of the interests of the port of Bombay took up arms, once and for all, to check the growth of the Kathiawar Ports.

AN OLD AFFAIR.

In view of the happenings such as the Abu Conference and its preconcived and deliberate failure and the hasty and unjust re-imposition of the Customs Frontier which will go down to posterity of Kathiawar as painful episodes in the whole long history of the Kathiawar's connection with the British Government, let us go to the root of the whole intricate problem.

Let it be fully dealized that it is not for the first time to-day that the ports of Kathiawar are an eyesore to the British Government. In those earlier days when the Agents of the East India Company first laid their 'prints' on the golden sands of Kathiawar the various ports of the Province offered them some irresistible allurements. But for certain extraordinarily adverse circumstances the Company would then and there have made these ports their own. But what could not be cured must be endured; and as the ports were not to be left entirely to their Rulers—or owners—side by side with various other subjects they too were made to be the matter of the separate treaties.

THE FIRST INTRUSION.

The following translation af an agreement extorted from Jam Jasaji of Navanagar will show how cruel and yet ceremonious was the intrusion of the Honourable Company into the comparatively wide world of the Kathiawar ports:—

Be it known to all that I, Jam Jasaji in order to afford the fullest testimony of respect and attachment to the Honourable Company, do engage and bind myself my heirs and successors, to observe the following articles of Agreement concluded by me on my part, and by Major Alexander Walker on the part of the Honourable Company:—

ARTICLE 1.—Whereas the duty of protesting those who travel and trade by sea, I, Jam Jasaji of Navanagar, do in like manner for myself my heirs and successors, engage not be permit, instigate or connive at anl act of piracy being committed by any person living under my authority, or subject to my control, nor shall those who follow the profession of piracy receive protection or assistance in my ports. I, Jam Jasaji, do also bind myself to the relinquishment of the practice of adding to the distress of the unfortunate, and will accordingly afford every possible assistance to vessels in distress, and renounce all claim to wrecks, to which an owner capable of proving his right may appear.

ARTICLE 2:—The Honourable Company's vessels and subjects shall at all times have admission into my ports for purposes of carrying on freely trade and commerce; and those merchants and traders who are subject to my authority shall in like manner be allowed to visit and to trade in the countries and harbours of the Honourable Company.

Dated, Pos Vad 30th, Samvat 1864, or 27th January A.D. 1808.

(Sd.) RUDRAJI RAGHUNATH

for JAM JASAJI.

It needs no mention, perhaps, that precisely similar engagements were taken from those Princes who were the owners of a port or ports.

(To be continued).

LORD OXFORD ON PEERS' 'REFORM'

RE-IMPOSITION OF THE OLD FETTERS

"OFFENSIVE" PROPOSAL

The following letter was received by Sir Herbert Samuel from the Earl of Oxford and Asquith in mail week:—

Liberal Party Headquarters,

June 27, 1927.

My dear Samuel,—I was very glad to receive your interesting letter. I agree entirely with your criticisms upon the scheme of so-called "Reform of the House of Lords" to which the Government has at last committed themselves.

I much regret that I was disabled from taking any part in the debate

I am unalterably opposed to any attempt to limit the prerogative of the Crown to add to the Peerage—a prerogative which can only be exercised on the advice of responsible and impeachable Ministers, and the existence of which has, at least twice in our history, enabled us to escape from a revolutionary situation.

I would resist with equal determination the proposal to exempt from the operation of the Parliament Act measures affecting the powers of the House of Lords; that would mean in effect the reimposition in an offensive and dangerous form of the fetters upon the fiscal and legislative supremacy of the representative Chamber which after two General Elections the country deliberately removed.

Yours always sincerely,

(Sgd.) OXFORD.

TAX ON BOBBED HAIR.

BUT WOMEN DEMAND TAX ON THE BALD.

Seeking for fresh sources of local revenue, the councillors of Zerbau, a village in Silesia, have decidel to impose a tax on the bobbed heads of the village belles writes the Berlin Correspondent of "Daily Chronicle".

At their last meeting they solemnly drew up a tariff under which married women who have had their locks shorn will pay 2 marks a month and unmarried women 1 mark. The tax is not to be imposed on girls under 14.

Before this very literal "poll" tax can come into operation, however, its imposition must be approved by the overruling provincial authority.

This body has already received a protest against the tax from the village barber of Zerbau. He is finding support from the bobbed ladies who suggest as an alternative that a tax be imposed on the bald-headed members of the parish council.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913:—

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 20 1927 ONE ANNA

BERLIN NATIONALISTS' DEMONSTRATION.

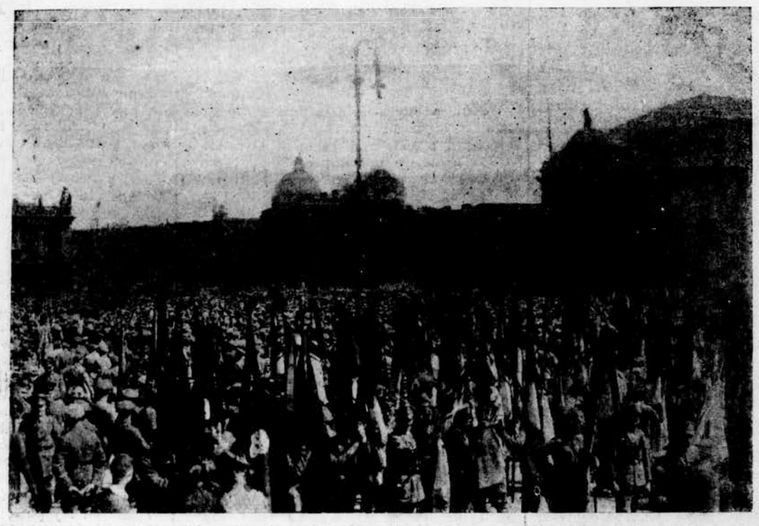
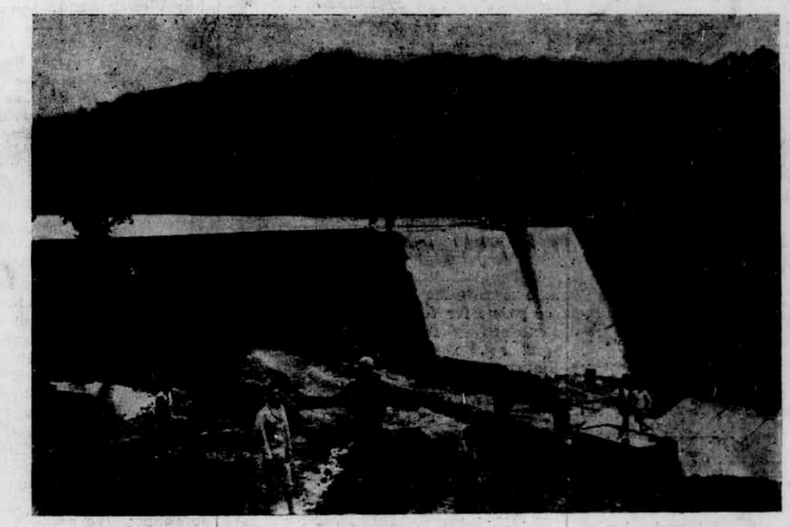


Photo: K. S. Hirlekar.

A recent demonstration was held by the Nationalists in Germany to protest against the policy of Dr. Stresemann. The photo shows the members of the Organisation called "Steel Helmets" in procession.

MATHERAN IN MONSOON



Lord and Co.

Matheran, the nearest hill station to Bombay is one of the rare beauty spots of the province. The cool climate and perpetual verdure prevalent on the hill all the year round attract an increasing number of visitors every year. The picture shows the Charlotte Lake overflowing in the monsoon.

Alexandra High School Old Boys' Association Club, Bhopal.

S. A. K. D.

Newly-constructed building for the Mycological Museum of the Sassoon Hospital of Poona.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, the Irish Minister who was assassinated.

R. V.
Nawab Samad Yar Jung Bahadur who has just been appointed Military Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam.

P. P. A.

Bobby Jones (right), winner of the British Open Golf Championship, St. Andrews. (Left) Miss Ederle, conqu eror of the English Channel.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Governor-Designate of U. P., who left for England last Saturday.

Sir George Paddison was among those who left India on Saturday for England.